The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3207. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Immense Armament Secured by the Government.

Twenty-two Million Dollars Expended.

Three Hundred Thousand Stand of Arms Purchased in Europe.

A Scheme for the Emancipation of the Slaves of Rebels.

How General Lane Proposes to Make Them Available.

Secretary Chase's Scheme of National Finance.

The Stevens Battery Condemned by the Examining Committee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

MR. SEWARD'S TRENT DECISION.

Gen. WILSON returned to-day, after a week's absence at home. He reported to Mr. SEWARD that while gone he heard but one individual express disapprobation of the *Trent* decision, and that was a boy twelve years old.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Arrangements have been made to pay all the troops up to the 1st of January. Orders for preliminary musters were issued several days ago.

ALLOTMENTS OF SOLDIERS.

The Commissioners for New-York to receive the allotments of soldiers are visiting the camps about Washington with great success. Company G, of the Anderson Zouaves, allotted over $600 to their families, much of which will be payable within a week. Other companies, composed of a different class, have allotted largely more. If this liberality of the soldiers is maintained, the destitute families in New-York City will soon be in receipt of a quarter of a million dollars monthly.

THE PURCHASE OF FIREARMS.

The total amount expended by the Government in the purchase of firearms since the beginning of the rebellion is twenty-two million dollars.

THE ARMS PURCHASED IN EUROPE.

Col. SCHUYLER, who purchased arms in Europe for the Government, has reported at Washington. The entire purchase of arms abroad amounts to near three hundred thousand stand. The arms ought to be good, as the highest price was paid—averaging, it is said, $16 a gun—making about five ons of dollars' worth.

THE NATIONAL SCHEME OF FINANCE.

The suspension of specie payments by the Banks will favor the adoption of Secretary CHASE'S scheme of finance. It relieves Government of the odium of substituting a paper for a hard money circulation, all circulation being paper now. Government can give the country a good National currency in place of that of limited individual or local bank credit.

ARREARS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The arrears of claims against the Government amount to-day to eighty million dollars. Payments are made as rapidly as practicable with the clerical force of the Departments.

EMANCIPATING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will soon report a scheme of emancipation of the slaves of rebels, in accordance with the recommendations of the President. It will probably meet the approval of a majority of that body, as the ultra features advocated by the radicals will be excluded.

SCHEME FOR EMPLOYING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

It is understood that Gen. LANE will, with the approbation of the Government, make the experiment of employing slaves of rebels, in his military operations in the West, using them in the transportation and commissary departments mainly. By taking hand-mills, it is thought that slaves can grind corn enough daily to subsist the army anywhere in Arkansas or Texas.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

CHAMPION VAUGHAN will be on Gen. LANE'S Staff, with the rank of Colonel. He is a South Carolinian, but for many years a noted Anti-Slavery man. When LANE was confirmed a Brigadier-General by the Senate, the other day, VAUGHAN sent a dispatch to Leavenworth in these words: "LANE is confirmed. Glory to God! Let the rebels hunt their holes!"

THE COTTON AT PORT ROYAL.

EDWARD L. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, has been appointed by Secretary CHASE, Agent at Port Royal, to collect and dispose of cotton.

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Up to a late hour, to-night, the Government had no confirmation of the reported fighting at Paducah. The story is disbelieved.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Secretary of the Navy, under a joint resolution of Congress, appointed Commodores STRINGHAM and INMAN, Prof. HENRY, and Capt. DORNY, to examine and report the expediency of completing STEVENS' Iron Battery, now lying at New-York. The Board have submitted their report, which is unfavorable to its completion. Their report is very voluminous, and the reasons assigned are various.

TO BE RELEASED.

B. L. HAYDON and Dr. ABEL, now in Fort Lafayette, are to be released on taking the oath of allegiance. They were arrested for smuggling in Lower Maryland.

A FEMALE IMPRISONED.

Mrs. BAXLEY, of Baltimore, arrived here this afternoon, and was placed in the prison for females in the western part of Washington. It will be remembered that she was recently arrested as a spy. Not only in the folds of her dress, but in the rolls of her hair, were discovered contraband letters, which are in possession of the proper authorities.

A PLAN FOR MRS. GREENHOW'S ESCAPE.

Several days ago Mrs. GREENHOW, who was among the first female arrests, and who is still in prison, received a cake from some friend of hers, unknown to the guard. Before delivering it into her hands, Lieut. N. E. SHELDON, of the Sturgis Rifles, suspecting something wrong, examined the cake and found embedded therein a note informing the lady that arrangements had been made for her escape and conveyance to Richmond, naming the day and hour for her deliverance. This information, however, was not communicated to her by the Lieutenant, nor has the writer of the note been discovered.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

Hon. DANL. S. DICKINSON this afternoon presented a splendid flag to the regiment bearing his name, and constituting the Eighty-ninth New York State Volunteers. Vice-President HAMLIN, EDWIN CROSSWELL, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and a number of distinguished members of Congress were present. The flag is the finest ever presented to a regiment in Washington. The presentation speech of Mr. D. was impressive and eloquent. Mr. DUELL, Representative of Binghamton District, replied for the regiment in a happy and feeling address.

CARL SCHURZ.

CARL SCHURZ applied lately for leave to return to this country, for the general purpose of looking around. It was granted. Outsiders think he is troubled by the complication of the Germans in this country with FREMONT.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Heavy firing late this evening created apprehensions of a fight on the Virginia side, but it proved to be merely artillery practice.

RECONNOISSANCES.

Recent reconnoissances from Gens. SMITH'S and McCALL'S Divisions show the enemy has a strong picket-guard beyond Drainesville, but no troops at that place.

FRAUDS.

The Quartermaster of the Seventh Maine Regiment received from the Clothing Bureau, on Saturday, coats and pantaloons for that regiment, but was soon thereafter obliged to return them, owing to the fraud which, in their manufacture and material, had been practiced upon the Government.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER, lately injured by the stumbling of his horse, has been brought to Washington for medical treatment.

A DENIAL.

The statement made in the *Star*, to-day, that the rebel Government had proposed to Mr. SEWARD to exchange Union soldiers in their hands for fugitive slaves, is denied.

MR. DICKINSON'S LECTURE.

Gen. DICKINSON lectured at the Smithsonian to-night, reiterating his views on the rebellion.

POST-OFFICE ORDER.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1861.

The Congressional Branch Office being now in operation, the attention of postmasters at distributing offices is again called to the order of this Department, requiring every distributing office to make up a separate bag for all matter, letters and papers, directed to members of Congress, exclusive of all other matter.

Special and careful attention is required to this order, and the clerks should be so instructed. Such bags are to be labeled "Congress, Washington, D. C.," and route agents at Washington will deliver these bags direct to the Congress messenger.

(Signed) J. A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE NEW-ALMADEN QUICKSILVER MINE.

This important case is set down for argument in January. The record of the case fills 3,500 printed pages.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CREDITOR.

Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, received a letter in the following language—the handwriting being disguised by being made in the Roman letter:

"I. O. U. S. $170. It is inclosed—owing it, it is the fault of a former Comptroller."

BUSINESS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Thirteen millions of dollars were paid out by the United States Treasurer in November, being over fifty per cent. than the yearly average for six years.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

A letter was received by a Kentucky member of Congress from Hon. JAMES S. JACKSON, of Kentucky, who now commands a regiment in that State. It contained a request that certain moneys be paid to parties here in his behalf, and that the amount due him as a member be drawn for him and forwarded. His letter concludes as follows:

"I am drawing no pay as an officer in the army, and am nearly 'strapped.' If the campaign continues active I will not be in Washington this Winter. If, however, the dire sentence of Winter quarters is sounded in my unwilling ears, I shall be with you soon after. I think it will be indecent in me to take my seat in Congress with a rebel enemy occupying a part of my district."

ROBERT DALE OWEN

Is in Washington to get arms from the Government to make up a deficiency required for the troops in Indiana. The State had a contract for Enfield rifles from Great Britain—the last instalment of which, 3,500, were on board the *Australasian*, when under the order of the British Government, they were taken out of the vessel. Mr. OWEN is also urging that the Government take immediate measures to procure the release of the Indiana prisoners in the Southern prisons.

GRAPEVINES FROM JAPAN.

Our new Minister to Japan takes with him a sufficient fund to procure grapevine cuttings of the best varieties of that country to be forwarded to the Agricultural Department of the Government. They will arrive in April next.

THE FEMALE PRISON.

There have been but two occupants of the female prison for some time—Mrs. GREENHOW, the original prisoner, and Miss ELLA M. POOLE, formerly a correspondent of the Richmond *Inquirer* and the Baltimore *Exchange*. Miss POOLE is young, intelligent and interesting, and is a lady of unexceptionable character—except as to her unfortunate sympathy with the rebellion. Her release was offered her on a very mild parole, to the effect that during the war she would not give aid or information to the enemy. She refused the offer, stating that she could not make such an engagement.

SUDDEN CASES OF SICKNESS.

In frequent instances, cavalry officers are seized with sudden sickness when they expect to be cited before the Examining Board, and what is a little singular, these unexpected visitations affect only those officers whose incapacity is well known.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Capt. JAMES L. WAUGH, of the New-York Sixty-Sixth, leaves for New-York, to recruit for the New-York Eleventh—Fire Zouaves—to which regiment he is now attached.

PROMOTED.

Major GEORGE OAKES, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, has been made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, United States Army.

PROMOTED.

Sergeants GROVESNOR, STEELE and SLADE, of Major BARKER'S Dragoons, constituting Gen. McCLELLAN'S body guard, have been promoted respectively to the positions of Captain, Adjutant and Lieutenant of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON THE FIRST.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Massachusetts Legislature will meet to-morrow.

The members of the Senate in caucus, this evening, nominated Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD for President, and the old officers for minor positions.

The House caucus nominated A. H. BULLOCK for Speaker, and WM. S. ROBINSON for Clerk.

EXCITING RUMORS FROM KENTUCKY

Reports of a General Engagement Below Green River.

No Particulars of the Fight at Paducah.

A PHILADELPHIA OFFICER REPORTED KILLED.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says that there are rumors of fighting in Kentucky, to-day.

Gen. BUELL had ordered to Green River a regiment of Fusileers and a regiment of Light Artillery, before he went forward.

Gen. BUCKNER'S cavalry were yesterday within a short distance of our pickets, and it is supposed that he intended attacking Col. McCOOK in force, destroy Green Bridge and retire. All the regulars were thrown across the bridge early yesterday morning.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A doubtful rumor prevails that the Cave City Hotel was burned by the rebels.

Exciting rumors of a general engagement in Southern Kentucky have prevailed all day, but are generally discredited now, no notice thereof being received at headquarters.

The North Bank of Kentucky has suspended specie payment.

The Peoples' Bank of Bowling Green has been reorganized at Louisville by the choice of a new Board of Directors, who assume direction of the Bank to-morrow.

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A private dispatch received here mentions as among the killed at the battle of Paducah, Capt. ALBERT BACON, of this City.

Capt. BACON belonged to a Kentucky Regiment, raised near Frankfort.

The dispatch gives no particulars of the battle.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Last Run of the Rebels in that State—Price at Springfield nearly Deserted—Refusal to Allow Him to Enter Arkansas.

OTTERVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

One of our men captured by the rebels, (a man by the name of CLINTON,) and carried to Springfield, has just returned, having left that place on Christmas. He says that Gen. PRICE, with 8,000 men, had taken all the houses in Springfield for his troops, turning the women and children into the streets. He had unloaded his wagons, and was making preparations for a long stay.

The people of Arkansas refused to allow Gen. PRICE to enter that State with any other troops than those regularly enlisted in the Confederate service, and he had only 1,500 men enrolled in that service.

The country north of Springfield was full of men returning from PRICE'S army, who said if they were permitted to return home, and take the oath of allegiance, PRICE would be left with only his regular Confederate troops.

Since Gen. POPE'S rapid operations last week, there is perfect quiet in all the region between the Missouri and Osage rivers, and not even a rumor of rebel camps or squads being heard of.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RETREAT OF PRICE—BRIDGE-BURNING IN NORTH MISSOURI—THE ASSESSED TRAITORS IN ST. LOUIS—MISSOURI SENATORS—NEWS FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

As I predicted some days since, Gen. PRICE would not await the consummation of Gen. HALLECK'S little plan for his capture. The wily warrior has waited as long as it was safe, and accepted the least disastrous horn of the dilemma—a retreat toward the Arkansas line. I have every reason to believe that Gen. POPE received from headquarters positive instructions not to approach too near to Osceola with his main column. This looked as if the bird was to be trapped, not frightened. PRICE undoubtedly took counsel of his fears. The brilliant dash of a battalion of cavalry inside of RAIN'S pickets was magnified into an impending attack, and at that moment PRICE was but badly prepared for a formidable resistance. To my mind, it is to be accounted as a misfortune that PRICE has been allowed to make his escape. Gen. HALLECK contemplated his capture, but was anxious to make no false or premature step. We could afford to wait, but we could not afford to tempt fortune by any unequal combat. The proximity of the rebel camp was no reason for alarm, but the rebel strength has been overestimated at Osceola. A sudden dash at him would, in the opinion of many, have resulted either in the capture of part of his command, all of his baggage, and possibly part of his artillery. That it was not sooner attempted will, we think, be a source of regret to Gen. HALLECK himself.

Meantime, the effect must be very disheartening to the Confederates and their sympathizers. Very many of them had kept up their sinking hopes by the fond tales of their superiors that they were to march to St. Louis, and there join the victorious forces under PILLOW. The wholesale capture of prisoners by Gen. POPE must have cast a cold shade over the spirits of men who believed they were destined to be in at the distribution of 200,000,000 of plunder. The sudden and hasty exit of PRICE from Osceola must have correspondingly sent the mercury of the spirits of loyal men up to the fever heat. The territory lying between the Missouri River and the Arkansas line, has been used as the hunting ground—the National Army chasing the rebels down to the line, and the rebels chasing back the Union army to their cover near the river. With every turn of the scale, the vast majority of the people turn also. Like the Covenanters of old, they are "good Union men," or "good Southern men," as the case may be.

A part of PRICE'S plan was undoubtedly to have his agents and friends in the portion of the State north of the Missouri River; at a given signal from him burn and destroy the bridges and road-bed of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The time for his cooperation had not come; but on the contrary, a large portion of his men were captured. Chagrin at this loss, or possibly a message of PRICE sent to divert attention from his retreat, caused the simultaneous destruction of the two roads. The rebellious spirit was supposed to be almost extinct in this region, but, as events show, the traitors in heart are only to be trusted when they are powerless to do mischief. Gen. HALLECK'S stringent orders look to their severe and prompt punishment, but something more than "General Orders" must be applied, if we would have our mandates obeyed. It is not a little strange, in this connection, that Col. BIRD, with his regiment of sharpshooters, who was stationed at Renick and Hudson, should have been so ineffectual in suppressing these incendiaries, the more so as the last report which reaches us represents him as being surrounded by rebels, and in a critical position. It is remarked by some that it may prove to be a streak of that ancient weakness of his nature which showed itself to bad advantage in the time of the Canadian rebellion, at Ogdensburgh. A body of troops has been dispatched up the North Missouri Railroad, and at last accounts had restored the telegraph as far as High Hill, 76 miles from this point. They had encountered no enemy as yet, and all fears of a serious collision are dismissed. The facts are, all that can be seen wherever our troops advance, is an entirely loyal and devoted population, who know nothing about the bridge-burning, and who testify that there are no Secessionists in the neighborhood. The road will not be opened for some weeks, and will then require to be strongly guarded. Fortunately, by that time, we shall have enough State troops to spare for that purpose.

Gen. HALLECK is having some trouble with the Secessionists whom he assessed for the purpose of making them support the loyal refugees who have come within our lines. Twenty-five out of a list of forty have joined in a communication, which reads like a protest against what they deem to be an unconstitutional and unwarrantable piece of despotism. It must be admitted that in spite of the apparent equity of this summary order of the General, the law would seem to be on the side of the protestants. The soldier probably ignores the statutes and calls his act a "military necessity," but we admit that it is establishing a dangerous precedent, and is in direct contravention of one of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution. Much as we may desire to see these wealthy traitors disgorge for the benefit of the sufferers at the hands of rebels, it is highly impolitic to do so by a grave infraction of the organic law of our national liberties, thus placing in the hands of our enemies another powerful weapon with which to assail us. We expect to hear of Gen. HALLECK "modifying" his very inconsiderate order, as he has practically modified his "Order No. 3," not because of his conviction that it would be difficult to enforce, but because it is highly impolitic. As the memorialists say, "if we have broken the laws let our property be confiscated by legal process." We notice the name of Mrs. TRUSTEN POLK, wife of the absent Senator. How are we to compel her to contribute?

The question of the appointment for the vacant Senatorship is engrossing the attention of the politicians. Senator POLK is believed to be in Dixie, and, doubtless, evidence enough will be adduced to enable Congress to expel him also for treason, and thus impose upon Gov. GAMBLE the necessity of appointing two Senators from Missouri. The views of the Governor are not known on the subject outside of the immediate circle of his political friends. Representative BLAIR has been spoken of, as also Judge COALTER. Judge BIRCH would, no doubt, serve, if appointed. COALTER'S antecedents are decidedly of the Secesh order. The Governor has ordered the election for the two Congressmen in the Third and Fifth Districts to be held on the 9th proximo. Gen. THOMAS C. PRICE, it is thought, stands the first chance for the latter. He is a staunch patriot and a man of good common sense besides. He was among the most prominent men who endeavored to keep the State loyal, and eagerly welcomed the advent of Gen. LYON when he proceeded to Jefferson City. WILLIAM A. HALL will, without doubt, be the Representative from the other District. He is also a good loyal man.

From Kansas we have the gratifying intelligence that our troops have advanced as far south as Spring River, some miles south of Fort Scott. This is probably the movement which more immediately made PRICE run—a movement intended to be simultaneous, but the Kansas men are too fast.

The arrangements for the captured prisoners at McDowell's College would indicate that they are to be kept there permanently. A regiment is quartered in the row of houses fronting the college, and a brass piece in the street gives rather a safe appearance to them. A carriage, with female inmates, conspicuously dressed in red, white and red, might have been seen driving up with baskets of Christmas fare on the morning of Christmas day. Permission has been granted their friends to send to them these comforts. If their fair benefactresses do not avail themselves of this method to convey dispatches or other words of comfort it will be unlike them.

EUGENE LONQUEMARE, a wild youth, who was the first to start a secession newspaper, and who ran so deeply in debt as to forge the names of his father and other persons to the amount of $9,000, was yesterday committed to await his trial. The newspaper was subsequently made the object of Legislative patronage, and conducted under the auspices of the fugitive Governor JACKSON. GALWAY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The regular and volunteer troops on Governor's Island and at the other military posts in New-York harbor, were mustered and inspected yesterday. They will be paid as soon as the pay-rolls are completed and examined by the Paymaster.

The Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers will not leave the Island till Thursday, as the Colonel is desirous that his men shall be paid before they go to Key West. The steamer *Illinois* hauled from the foot of Warren-street, into the stream, last evening, and is preparing to take this regiment on board.

On and after to-day the volunteer recruiting service will be placed under the control of regular army officers, who were detailed, one to each State, by a recent general order from the War Department. The regular recruiting service remains as before. Col. G. LOOMIS, Fifth Infantry, in command on Governor's Island, superintends the general recruiting service, and Colonels of regiments direct the recruiting for their own companies.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the following changes in the hours of duty of the employes at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will take effect to-day: During the Winter months the men will muster at sunrise every day and leave work at sunset, as is the practice at private shipyards. During the Summer months, the hour of muster will be 7 A. M., and the hour of quitting work 6 P. M. Under this arrangement the men will work, on an average, nine and a quarter hours per diem all the year round, or about one hour more than the present average. Some of mechanics are dissatisfied with these changes, but will no doubt see the wisdom of accepting the alternative without making any disturbance.

To-day, being New-Year's, will be kept at the Navy-yard much in the same way as Christmas was. The roll will be called at sunrise, and any man wishing to absent himself will have the privilege of doing so. At the same time it is desired that as few as possible will absent themselves. The exigencies of the service make it imperative that the different works in progress shall be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Dacotah* were yesterday transferred on board the Receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and were immediately granted a week's furlough. The *Dacotah* has been in commission about a year and a half,—her last station being off the coast of China. She has been at the yard a week or two, during which time her engines, boilers, &c., have been thoroughly examined. The boilers are out of repair, and will at once be made sufficiently serviceable to last nine months, when new ones, now being built in Boston, will be substituted. The officers have not been detached from her, and will hold themselves in readiness for duty in about six weeks, when it is expected that she will be again ready for active service.

The following officers reported for duty yesterday, at Capt. PORTER'S headquarters, in South-street: J. V. Bryant, John Collins, Jr., P. Decker, S. S. Pardie, J. M. Richards, S. A. O'Brien and William Dade.

PRISONERS RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following-named prisoners were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State: Jas. Hopkinson, Arthur Wardell, Wm. Cuthbert, Geo. Watt, Michael O'Brien, William Sanger, Williams, (composing the crew of the British bark *Express*,) released unconditionally; John Q. A. Butler, Henry Sutler and Arthur McAbey, (crew of the prize ship *Lida*,) released unconditionally; Casper Klock and William Brown, released on taking an oath not to enter the rebellious States or take up arms against the Government.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Account of the Capture of the Schooner Sherwood—Suicide of a Rebel Brigadier-General—Destructive Fire at Nashville—Fright of the Rebels at Yorktown, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 30,
VIA BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was received by a flag of truce to-day, gives a curious account of the capture of the schooner *Sherwood*. Among other things, it is stated that three of our boats were disabled, and the *Express* set on fire. All the damage done by our shells at Sewall's Point, is said to have been the killing of a "rooster."

PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, recently appointed a Brigadier-General in the army of the Potomac, committed suicide on Thursday last, at his residence. He was a graduate of West Point, and esteemed as a fine officer.

The Commissary stores, including a portion of the Ordnance Department, in Nashville, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars.

The following are the Tennessee Congressmen:

First District, J. B. HEISKELL; Second District, W. G. SWAN; Third District, J. B. GARDENSHIRE; Fourth District, M. P. GENTRY; Fifth District, G. W. JONES; Sixth District, H. S. FOOTE; Seventh District, J. D. C. ATKINS; Eighth District, JOHN V. WRIGHT; Ninth District, D. M. CURRIN.

Six contrabands were taken from small canoes in the Chesapeake Bay, off Rock River, this morning, in an almost exhausted condition. They were brought to headquarters. They state that the inhabitants of Yorktown, and the military authorities there, are very much frightened at an expected attack. It is believed there that Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition is certainly destined to go up York River, and that Gen. WOOL will cooperate in the attack upon Yorktown. Gen. MAGRUDER is said to have telegraphed the condition of affairs to Richmond, and asked permission to destroy Yorktown by fire, and to have received a reply directing him to refrain until he is certain that that place is to be immediately attacked.

Strong batteries are placed on each side of York River, and the force is estimated at 30,000 in the vicinity of Yorktown.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

Mr. NELSON R. A. BIDDELL, a merchant of Philadelphia, who married his wife in Savannah, Ga., and who left there on the 2d inst., has just arrived here by way of Nashville, Bowling Green and Louisville. I have had a long conversation with him, and, as he accurately observed the places through which he passed, his information is of a decidedly interesting character.

Mr. BIDDELL had great difficulty in getting out of Savannah, having labored faithfully, but in vain, to do so for several months.

Mr. BIDDELL describes the alarm and panic at Savannah, after the Federal attack on Port Royal, as most extraordinary. Fear seized every one, and all the citizens fled from the place. The city has no protection or defences whatever, all the guns and ammunition and cannon having been sent to Virginia. There were no soldiers there but one regiment, which was encamped near the town, temporarily, on its way to Virginia.

During the residence of my informant in Savannah, there were two or three drafts for soldiers, and he was compelled to furnish two substitutes for the rebel army, one of whom, an ex-lumber merchant of Maine, was the most violent Secessionist in the place.

The South, he believes, has all the force in the field that it can possibly raise; having made the most determined and persistent efforts to furnish men and money for the cause. The people have been most severely taxed, and those at all suspected of Union sentiments or proclivities have been forced to contribute enormous sums. Many of the merchants and professional men have been impoverished by the exactions of the "Confederacy."

The strongest and boldest Union man is Hon. JOHN E. WARD, formerly our Minister to China, and he is dreadfully persecuted by the rebels, who have arrested him at least twenty times while attempting to escape, robbed him of his entire property, and some $400,000, and threatened several times to hang him.

Mr. WARD says they can kill him if they like, but that he will never surrender his allegiance to the Federal Government, or cease to detest and denounce the miserable abortion known as the Southern Confederacy. He is very anxious to go North, but is so closely watched that he cannot escape. Mr. BIDDELL thinks it not at all improbable that Mr. WARD will be assassinated in Savannah, unless he succeeds in getting out of the State.

The greatest excitement, Mr. BIDDELL says, reigned throughout the South on the subject of the war, and the women of Savannah daily practiced with firearms, to perfect themselves in their use. Everywhere one hears the most bitter and violent denunciations of the Federal Government, and of President LINCOLN; and the people declare they will resist to the death all attempts to subjugate them. They declare the Administration designs this as an Abolition war, and that they will perish before they surrender their slaves.

Many of these ultra and hostile opinions, however, Mr. B. believes, are expressed to disguise the real sentiments of those who utter them; and he says he has known men, publicly the most superlative firecaters, to state privately their strong attachment to the Union, and their secret hope that our arms would soon be successful. He thinks that even in Savannah the presence of the Federal army would be hailed with joy by a majority of the people.

Savannah, like all the Southern towns through which Mr. BIDDELL passed, is entirely barren of business, and complaints are rife of the stagnation of trade and the scarcity of money. Mr. B. had the greatest difficulty in obtaining $500 in gold, although his brother-in-law had $90,000 of Georgia currency in the Planters' Bank, and when he did procure coin, was compelled to pay fifty cents premium for it.

Nashville has no defences, and the people there have, or pretend to have, no fear of any attack from the Federal forces, as they say they never can pass Bowling Green.

The State House at Nashville was protected by six 64-pounders, but those were to be sent to Bowling Green in a few days.

Mr. BIDDELL was at Bowling Green several days, and had a long interview with Gen. BUCKNER, who, he thinks, has some sixty-five or seventy thousand men under his command, and was expecting Gen. FLOYD from Virginia, with six or seven thousand, and Gen. WALTER T. HERBERT—a brother of the California Congressman who killed the Irish waiter at Washington—from Louisiana, with about the same number.

Gen. BUCKNER is very strongly defended, having an admirable position and three tiers of fortifications, which cannot be taken save by a desperate fight, and with great loss of blood. If the rebels are driven from one position, they can take another, and for a long time make a most formidable resistance. Mr. BIDDELL thinks the prospect of success against Bowling Green is very small; but that the flanking of BUCKNER on the right and left would insure his defeat.

Gen. BUCKNER is very secure in his position, and confident of his ability to drive back any force that may attack him. He talks very boastfully; says the South have always whipped the North, and always can.

Mr. BIDDELL opines that Gen. BUELL'S force is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, and that he will not make an attack on the rebels unless he has very good reason to hope for complete success. BUELL is making active preparations, but has yet much to do before he will be ready for battle.

Ben. MCCULLOCH made a speech at Savannah on the evening of the 12th inst., and told the people the South had won all the battles thus far, and would continue to be victorious until their independence was recognized. Some one in the crowd said they (the rebels) must expect some reverses. "No, we need not," said BEN, G—d d—d them, we can whip them all the time. We are their natural masters."

Mr. BIDDELL says that the most astounding falsehoods are daily circulated and believed throughout the South, and that he himself had no doubt, at one time, that LINCOLN had been hanged. Such stories as the taking of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, are very common, and the Savannah newspapers publish accounts of false victories won by the rebels, five or six times every week.

REMOVAL OF THE COLLECTOR OF MARKETS.—The Comptroller yesterday removed from the office of collector of market rents and fees, Ex-Police Justice WM. S. DAVIDSON, but has not yet selected a successor. The salary of the office is $2,000, and of course many are anxious to serve the City at that rate.

MR. ELY IN NEW-YORK.—Hon. ALFRED ELY will be in New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M. on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, and will address his friends from the balcony.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Etna and Borussia at this Port and the Asia at Halifax.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A Conflict Regarded as Inevitable.

England Ready for a Quarrel with America.

THE STONE BLOCKADE A GROUND OF WAR.

France Denouncing the Trent Matter to the Other Governments of Europe.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Effect Upon the Royal Family---Grief of the Queen---Regrets of the People.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 90 3-8 A 90 1-2.

The screw steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at noon on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th of December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Borussia* also arrived at this Port last night, from Southampton on the 18th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool Dec. 21, *via* Queenstown 22d, bound to New-York, arrived at Halifax at 5 A. M. yesterday morning.

The steamships *Adriatic* and *Persia* also arrived at Halifax, with troops, yesterday.

The transport steamers *Cleopatra* and *Parana* are hourly expected at Halifax.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown 21st.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at 8 A. M., on the 16th December.

The *Bohemian* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 17th.

The steamers of the Canadian and New-York and Philadelphia lines were stipulating with shippers for the right to call at any intermediate port, discharge cargoes, &c., should it be deemed unsafe from war or other wise, to go to their ports of destination.

The *Asia's* political news is without striking importance at this juncture.

She brought five hundred troops, with stores, &c.

Large numbers of troops were leaving for British North America.

The *Asia* has twenty-eight passengers for New-York, and £7,200 in specie. She left for New-York last evening.

Passengers by the *Asia* repeat a rumor that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to difficulty with European Powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue in view thereof, and that the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL *are not the whole of England's demands.*

The *Observer* (Ministerial organ) says that England wishes for peace, but that she will gain by war, as it will enable her to rectify her American frontiers, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States.

The ship *Bon*, PAYSON, had arrived at St. Nazaire, from Charleston.

A rumor was current in Paris on the 19th, that the French Government had sent a note to Russia, Prussia and Austria suggesting a common mediation of the Great Powers between England and America.

The London *Herald's* correspondent observes that the tender of mediation in such a form would be a menace, and would be rejected on that very ground.

The *Temps* asserts that a dispatch has been received from Mr. SEWARD saying that the American Government is ready to guarantee every facility to neutrals compatible with the rights of belligerents, and would give satisfaction in case of the infraction of any rule that had been adopted.

This dispatch was dated before the *Trent* affair, but it is considered as showing the peaceful inclinations of the American Government.

Paris correspondents generally say, the belief that hostilities between England and America will not be arrested, has become more general.

The Admiralty had notified that instructions had been sent to protect British shipping in the China and Indian seas.

Additional troops had been ordered and were ready to embark for North America, but the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 21st inst. says that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared. In that event, some of the regiments now in the Mediterranean garrisons will probably be sent in the war vessels now rendezvousing at Gibraltar.

The steamer *Adriatic*, with nearly 1,400 troops of the Grenadier Guards, and the steamer *Parana*, with about 1,000 of the Scots Fusilier Guards, left Southampton on the 20th inst. for British North America.

The steamer *Cleopatra* would leave Liverpool on the 21st inst. for Queenstown, there to embark over 500 men of the Seventeenth Regiment.

The steamer *Magdalena* would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st inst.

The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed, and made capable of resisting privateers in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class of the reserve at Portsmouth had been ordered to fit out immediately.

The increase of two battalions in the Military Train was spoken of.

The London *Morning Post* reports that the instructions to Lord LYONS combine such judiciousness and temperance of procedure, that the American, most tender of his pride, will be unable to complain of England's course, as menacing or haughty.

A telegram of the 20th inst., from Berne, Switzerland, contains the following important announcement:

"The Federal Council has received a circular addressed by the French Government to European Powers, declaring that the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was contrary to principles which are regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags.

The circular states that the French Government deemed it necessary to submit this opinion to the Cabinet at Washington in order to determine it to make concessions which the French Government considered indispensable."

A large meeting of masters and officers in the mercantile marine had been held at London, and they had resolved to heartily cooperate with the Government whenever their services might be required.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that either our merchant-

men must be armed, or the Government must detail a number of the fastest and most efficient ships to watch American privateers.

Mr. CORDEN, in a letter declining to attend a public meeting at Brighton, strongly advocates arbitration in the American dispute, and says that the object of all rational men and true patriots should be to enforce principles of mediation on the Government on the terms of agreement made at the Paris Congress. Mr. CORDEN thinks that no question can be more within the scope of the Paris resolution than the pending one, and the true test of the disposition of the American people will be the expressed willingness on the part of England to resort, if necessary, to mediation. Should such a conciliatory step meet with no better response than a desire by America to insult and wrong England, all the powers of Europe would be forthwith ranged on England's side. Mr. CORDEN says that the cry for peace is hardly enough at the present moment. What is required is peace on principles of impartial justice, and this can best be obtained through an impartial arbitrator.

The London *Times* editorially disputes the arguments of Mr. CORDEN, and says that the course he advocates would by no means tend to the preservation of peace, either in the present instance or for the future.

The *Times* says: "We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in the region of war or peace. If the seizure of the prisoners (Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL) was an act of the American Government originally, or if it be adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disavow it, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it. It is impossible to negotiate in the former case, and the latter has not yet arisen. There is, therefore, no room for arbitration."

The *Daily News*, while asserting that England will be satisfied with nothing short of full satisfaction for her violated rights, says that it would obviously be harsh, violent and unjust to deny the American Government all right of replying, and positively to refuse to hear what she has to urge on the legal points at issue. Should there be any difficulty at Washington in at once meeting England's demands, a little frank intercourse and explanation between the two Governments would, in all probability, remove it, and this would be by far the best, most dignified and honorable way of settling the dispute. Failing in this, it is for America to propose arbitration, and England would not be justified in refusing such intervention. The article concludes by denouncing the tone of menace and insult adopted by some of the journals.

The *Daily News*, in another article, defends the North from the charges of the *Times*, that the war was brutalizing the Northern States. It also justifies the projected blockade of Charleston and Savannah by the stone ships as a *bona fide* operation of warfare.

The London *Herald* bitterly criticises Mr. SEWARD's foreign correspondence, charging him with insolence, folly and wickedness, as wanton and mischievous as any that history records.

The *Times* has an editorial on Mr. SEWARD's dispatches, and treats them with ridicule. It says Mr. SEWARD assumes to instruct the entire human race as to the origin of the rights and prospects of the war in America, and his confident assurances as to the dimensions and duration of the war are belied before his words reach the public.

Movements were taking place between the Government and the authorities of Liverpool, looking to the defences of that port.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that neither France nor Russia have taken any steps as mediators.

The Paris *Patrie* in enumerating the five French vessels at New-York, says others are shortly to be sent there.

English funds on the 20th were firmer, and had advanced ¼ per cent., chiefly owing to large investments. Various peace rumors were also instrumental in causing the rise, but there was nothing reliable in them.

The demand for money was still increasing.

The Queen and Royal Family had gone to Osborne, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Queen's health.

No further bulletins had been issued.

The Prince of Wales remained at Windsor until after his father's funeral.

The Crown Prince of Prussia had arrived at Osborne.

It is stated that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 14th or the 16th of January, which is some weeks earlier than usual.

The *Times* says that Lord PALMERSTON who had, for several days, been suffering from an attack of gout in the wrist and in one foot, had almost entirely recovered from it. He had been confined to the house for a few days, but has never been prevented from receiving his colleagues or transacting the business which especially at such a moment devolves on the head of the Government.

Lord CLARENCE PAGET writes to the Shipowners' Society that the Admiralty have already sent instructions to the Commanders-in-Chief on the different stations, and he says that, if necessary, further reinforcements will be sent, in order that British commerce may, as far as possible, be efficiently protected.

Count POWTALIS, Russian Minister to the Court of the Tuileries is dead.

Mr. SCHURZ, the American Minister, has left Madrid on leave of absence.

In the French Senate, on the 17th, M. TROPLONG presented his report on the *Senatus Consultum* in reference to the extension of the privileges of the *Corps Legislatif*. He discussed at great length the suppression of extraordinary credits and the plan of voting the Budget in detail. He rejected all idea of re-establishing ministerial responsibility, and in alluding to the deficit he called attention to the great things that had been done since 1850. These, he said, had served to raise the French name to the highest rank, and to carry the influence of France to the extremity of the world. The discussion was adjourned until the 20th.

The Senate, on that day, agreed to the *Senatus Consultum* by 132 against one vote.

M. FOULD maintained the correctness of the late report to the Emperor, and said that it caused a rise in the public funds which would have continued but for the apprehension of war between England and America. The uselessness of extraordinary credits is demonstrated by what is now happening in England without the transfer of extraordinary credits. Large bodies of troops and formidable fleets could be dispatched without Parliamentary action.

The Prussian Council of Ministers have determined to convoke the Chambers on the 14th of January.

The Italian Budget has been approved by 232 against 39 votes.

The financial statements of Minister VASLOI produced a good impression.

The deficit for 1861 is put down at 400,000,000, and for 1862 at 317,000,000. The latter, by the alleviation of the Neapolitan and Sicilian rentes, and by a portion of the loan, will be reduced to 159,000.000, which the Minister proposes to cover by several new taxes, which, it is estimated, will yield 39,000,000, and the balance can be covered by Treasury bonds.

A dispatch, dated at Vienna, Dec. 17, says:

The budget was presented to-day to the Council of the Empire. The following is a summary of the financial statement made by the Minister of Finance: The revenue for 1861 was estimated at 300,000,000, the expenditures at 344,000,000, and the deficit at 65,000,000 florins. This deficit was to be covered by means of several credit operations, which would, moreover, leave a balance of 8,000,000 florins in the treasury. The returns for 1861 are not quite completed, but the deficit is expected to amount to about 40,000,000 florins. The excess of expenditure which was not fully provided for amounts to 59,000,000 florins. The unsettled state of things in Hungary has caused a loss to the revenue of 11,500,000 florins. The total decrease in the revenue for 1861 amounts to 10,950,000 florins, which will be covered by credit operations. The National Bank has not been applied to for a loan, nor have any public bonds been issued. The estimates for 1862 are as follows: The Court and civil administration, 99,750,000 florins; the army, 108,500,000; interest on the public debt, 124,500,000; sundries, 33,500,000 florins.

The revenue for 1862 is estimated at 296,500,000 florins, and the deficit at 58,000,000 florins. The army estimates show an increase of 52,000,000 florins. The deficit is partly to be covered by increased taxes, and partly by credit operations with the National Bank, the charter of which is to be renewed in return for a loan of 80,000,000 florins, bearing no interest; 20,000,000 of this loan will be repaid in monthly installments of 1,000,000 florins each, and 44,000,000 by 1870. The State domains are to be sold at certain fixed periods; 23,000,000 of the Lottery loan of 1860 have not been taken up. The Financial Administration has, however, received from the agents 100,000,000 florins for bonds of that loan, and 3,000,000 pounds of the English loan. The National Bank is to be made independent of the State. On conclusion of the Ministerial statement, the Council of the Empire appointed a Committee of nine members to examine the Budget.

FUAD PASHA had returned to Constantinople, and HALIM PASHA had been appointed his provisional successor in Syria.

The Bombay Mail, of the 27th of November, would probably reach London in season to go forward per the *Asia*.

Cotton goods were firm and advancing, at Bombay. Exchange, 2s. 1⅛d.

The export of Cotton from Bombay to England during the present year, was estimated at 920,000 bales.

Sir CHARLES WOOD had decided to remove the seat of Government from Calcutta to the Hills.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Nov. 25.

Shirtings firmer. Twist flat. Linseed quiet. Silk advancing. Exchange, 2s. ⅛d.@2s. ¼d. Freights nominal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ITS RECEPTION BY THE ENGLISH PRESS.

WARLIKE ASPECTS OF THE MESSAGE—IT EXCULPATES THE SOUTH.

From the London Times.

It is not easy to see why Mr. LINCOLN should have omitted from his speech all notice of the case of the *Trent*. If he means to give up the persons illegally seized, one would have thought it no unwise precaution to prepare the public mind for such a decision. If he means to keep them, we cannot understand why he does not grasp at all the popularity that is to be had in exchange for present war and future ruin, instead of allowing it to be picked up by obscure members of Congress embarking in a contest whether the transcendent merits of Commodore WILKES would be best rewarded by thanks or a gold medal. Possibly the simple solution may be that the President has as yet arrived at no conclusion at all, and that, perplexed by the divisions of his Cabinet, he has been content to let the matter alone till events shall determine for him that which he is unable or unwilling to determine for himself. He will not have long to wait. Each successive mail brings us the report of some fresh instance in which the American nation is step by step committing itself to a war policy with England, till, when challenged for its final decision, it will probably find that it has gone too far to have any power of retraction. The Government has received the prisoners, the Admiralty has thanked Commodore WILKES, and Congress has now given the seal of its approbation to a proceeding so deeply offensive to Great Britain. *It is hardly possible to imagine a Government sunk so far below its duties and responsibilities as to allow all this to go on and make no sign either of assent or dissent.* The President is bound to lend his aid in guiding the Legislature to a true decision on a matter so nearly touching the duties and the character of the Executive. He ought to set before it the principles involved in the question, and to give it every opportunity in his power of arriving at a conclusion conformable to the real interests of the country. But he has done nothing of all this, and has abandoned the vessel of the State to drift helpless before the gale of popular clamor.

The President has given us, instead of the information we desire, his opinion on the real cause of the present war. The North, he says, are fighting for the integrity of the Union—that is, as Lord RUSSELL said, for empire, to compel the South, by force of arms, to live under a Government which they detest. The South, on the other hand, are fighting against the rights of the people—that is, against the rights of the people of the North to govern them against their consent. This description ought to put an end to the statement, so often repeated, that Slavery is the main matter in dispute. But the South have done still worse, and, not content with questioning the right of the North to govern them, they have even gone to the extent of questioning the wisdom of certain Northern institutions. Thus persons are actually found to wish for a restriction of the suffrage; to contend, in spite of the evidence afforded by the North of the purity of election, and the high moral and intellectual qualities secured by such a process, that it is better election should be confined to legislators, and not extended to magistrates; and some have even been heard to pronounce the horrible name of "Monarchy." No wonder that Mr. LINCOLN, luxuriating in the Paradise to which the will of an unbridled democracy has introduced him, and looking forward to a desperate struggle with England, brought about apparently by the same cause, should feel a pious horror of those who venture to think such experience not conclusive, and the existing Constitution of the United States a little short of perfection! We have nothing to say for Slavery, but *if Mr. Lincoln's description of the South is indeed true,—if she is fighting to emancipate herself from the blind tyranny of a degraded mob, from elective Judges and elective Governors,—he has given his antagonists a better title to European sympathy than they have hitherto possessed, and thrown upon his Government the stigma of institutions which have already brought it to the verge of ruin.*

The *Times* concludes as follows: "But the most remarkable part of Mr. LINCOLN's speech is that in which he touches upon the relations of his Government with foreign countries. The fact seems, on his own showing, to be, that all foreign countries have hitherto preserved strict neutrality; that they have resisted all applications from the South to make common cause with it against the North; and that they have quietly submitted to a blockade which grievously injures their commerce and manufactures. These facts would have called forth from the Chief of any other Government in the world, Republican or Monarchical, a gracious and courteous acknowledgment of the respect and forbearance with which a nation, not remarkable for carrying either of these qualities to excess, has been treated by all other nations in its hour of trial. Nothing can be more ungracious, more contrary to the usual conditions of international courtesy, than the language with which President LINCOLN repays the consideration extended to him. 'These nations,' he says, 'appear as yet not to have seen their way to their objects'—that is, the restoration of commerce—'more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union.' This is a broad insinuation that foreign nations are actuated by the meanest and most selfish motives, and Mr. LINCOLN is content, as he cannot deny that we have hitherto done right, to express a suspicion that we did so for reasons we cannot avow without shame. It is not wonderful that a notice of foreign relations begun in this spirit should end with the exhortation with which we are already familiar in the circular of Mr. SEWARD, to fortify the sea-coast, the great lakes and rivers. After all, says Mr. LINCOLN, "the safety and stability of the Republic depend not on foreign nations, but on ourselves." That is perfectly true at this moment, because foreign nations earnestly desire peace, and to avoid all occasion of quarrel, but it will cease to be true the moment that America has forced us into a war, for one of the many evils of war is that a nation is deprived by it of the control of its own destinies, and forced to shape its course, not by its own will, but by the decision of war itself."

In noticing the telegraphic summary of the *Asia's* news, the *Times* says:

"The news by the *Asia* is not encouraging. Looking at the vote of Congress, and the approval of the Navy Department on the *San Jacinto* affair, the danger of war appears imminent. The President, however, has refrained from the topic, and this goes some way towards neutralizing warlike inferences. Had President LINCOLN regarded the *Trent* seizure as a subject of congratulation, he would probably have alluded to it. If resolved to uphold it, he would have read a lecture to neutral nations; but as he has done none of these things, the supposition occurs that he has, by studied silence, left himself a door of retreat. The uncertainty of the ultimate issue still remains, although the chances of peace are undoubtedly diminished."

WHAT THE MESSAGE MENTIONS AND WHAT OMITS.

From the London News.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Message to Congress has the fault which Englishmen are least disposed to pardon in a public document, the cardinal vice of unreality. The New-York journals apologize for its literary defects; but had it been as direct and perspicuous as the Message of President DAVIS, under the circumstances of the case, it must have left an impression of unreality upon the European reader. The President's Message, unlike a royal speech, with which it is sometimes ignorantly compared, is an official report on the state of public affairs, in which we look, not for courteous circumlocutions, but for an exact and accurate, although general representation of the state of American affairs. But we have here a report on the political condition of the United States, in which the fact that dominates the whole situation is advisedly ignored. The capture of Washington by a Confederate army would not affect the Union more powerfully in all its interests than the consequences of the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British steamer may affect the Government and people of the United States in policy, finance and war, and yet not the remotest allusion to that event is made in the Message. Of course we know, or trust we know, the reason for this reticence. *We are pleased to think that Mr. Lincoln desired to leave himself free to hold the language of wisdom and moderation when the time should come for a final and practical decision.* But this explanation, however agreeable, only brings out the chief defects of the Message into greater prominence. We read of the strength of the Army and Navy of the Union, but not of the new adversaries they may be called to encounter; of the Treasury, but not of the possible enlargement of the field of an exhausting war.

Unfortunately, Mr. LINCOLN has felt himself called upon to defend the principle of popular Government by argument, and the latter portion of his message is devoted to that object. Nothing more hopelessly confonfused and obfuscating was ever written. It is necessary to inform the European reader that Mr. LINCOLN had in view some theories of capital and labor brought forward in the seceding Legislature of Virginia, as an excuse for depriving the non-slave-holding whites of their political privileges. The best justification of popular institutions is that found in the wonderful progress and vitality of the Free States, as compared with the stagnation and poverty of the South, where the tendencies of liberal forms of government are arrested by the monstrous constitution of society. Mr. LINCOLN is strong when he gets on the ground of history and fact. "At the end of seventy years," he observes, "our population is eight times as large as it was at the beginning." To destroy the liberty under which this increase has taken place, would be to arrest progress and naturalize sav-

olution on the soil of the Union. *But if liberty requires the protection of a Government, the people of the United States must seriously bethink themselves, and procure the services of better men than would permit the issue of State papers so crude in conception, so slovenly in form, as this which bears the name of Abraham Lincoln.*

THE MESSAGE COMPARED WITH THAT OF DAVIS.

From the London Herald.

No wider contrast can be conceived than that which marks the rival Messages of the Northern and Southern Presidents. The contrast, too, is just the opposite of what might have been expected between the old and the new empire. The Southern Message is calm and confident, full of a spirit of independence and a conviction of victory. The Northern Message is fretful and angry, and veils its apprehension and chagrin under the most transparent disguise. *You can hardly believe but that President Davis is the head of the old, assured, traditionary empire, and that President Lincoln is the forlorn, defeated, disheartened, political adventurer.* The head of the old Government carps at every act of the maritime Powers of Europe, demands their aid, rails at their neutrality, denounces their cold indifference, holds up to indignation their flagrant design to barter principle for mean commercial advantage, and, because they are not with him, insists that they are altogether against him. The head of the new Government, on the contrary, is perfectly satisfied with everything that everybody has done. As to the alliance and support of the European Powers in the struggle he is waging against the North, the European Powers may wait till they are asked. He is no suppliant—he wants no external support—he can deal with the Northerners single-handed—his Confederation is an independent Confederation, and he would scorn to prop up an American Commonwealth with European pillars. And all this is intimated without the slightest approach to Yankee swagger but under a calm sense that a nation which asserts independence ought to sustain itself by its own energies. Indeed, his only appeal to the European Powers is on a single question of international law, to which they and he are committed in common, namely, whether, if the blockade is ineffectual in fact, it is not also null in law. *But in point of style, of statesmanlike views, and of the general aspect of the question before the two Confederations, the Message of President Davis is yet more distinguished from its rival.* You might expect to find in the chief of the old Government the better taste, the greater refinement of feeling, the more polished diction and general evidence of a higher education. There you are even more mistaken than you were before. The Message of President LINCOLN, if it were to be taken for a moment as an instance of the education of the United States, would imply that the whole nation ought to go to school again. The style of this latter document is not always grammatical, it is frequently confused and obscure; the sentences are often not logical, and here and there you come upon such absurd blunders of diction as that "the last ray of hope peaceably expired at the assault on Fort Sumter." Imagine a ray of hope peaceably expiring, and peaceably expiring, too, in a bombardment.

ENGLAND'S STEADY NEUTRALITY.

From the London Herald.

We do not believe that the South has petitioned for the aid of any foreign nation. Mr. DAVIS has stated the contrary, and he knows that unless the North should determine on going to war with England or France any trust in either would be hopeless. For ourselves, we early declared our neutral position, and if in any respect we have departed from our programme it has been in favor of the North. We have recognized an ineffective blockade, which has crippled Southern commerce—a recognition at variance with the law of nations. Immense quantities of rifles and munitions of war have been shipped from England to the North, while similar supplies to the South have been seized upon by Federal cruisers. We have not recognized the Government of the Southern States, *although as a de facto Government it has had a fair claim to our acknowledgment.* The Southerner might argue that we have departed from our neutrality in cases where it was difficult to maintain it. Generally our Government has acted up to its light, and been as impartial as it can. If the *James Adger* has been allowed to refit in our ports, so in its turn has the *Nashville*. If the Confederate Captain had seized upon Gen. SCOTT while a passenger in the Dover packet, of course we should have demanded his immediate restitution. No other course was open to us when we heard that four Southern gentlemen had been forcibly abducted from the mail steamer *Trent*. Newspaper articles, votes of Congress, and reports of the Navy Department, notwithstanding, Mr. LINCOLN will have to choose between a prompt surrender of his captives and the alternative of a war, *which will annihilate American on the sea, and do her some mischief on the land, and at the same time settle forever the question of the great secession.*

THE MESSAGE WARLIKE.

From the Morning Post.

On the same day that we record the death of the Prince Consort of England, it also becomes our painful duty to publish the first unmistakable evidences of impending war. The proverb which tells us that misfortunes never come alone, in the present instance turns out to be too true. *The message of President Lincoln to Congress, of which an abstract is published in another portion of our columns, is undeniably warlike.* For some days past we have been hoping against hope, and, notwithstanding the intemperate manner in which the American papers treated the outrage on the *Trent*, and the silence of the Government, we still expected that when Mr. LINCOLN would meet Congress, he would hasten to disavow the gross violation of international law committed by the Captain of the *San Jacinto*. He has spoken, but the disavowal has not been made. Had the President simply remained silent on the subject of the outrage committed on the *Trent*, or indulged only in the empty bombast toward the Southern States to which we have been hitherto accustomed, we would conclude that he is reserving the declaration of his intentions respecting the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners until we had made our demands, and we would still have hoped that his ultimate determination would have been of such a nature as to afford us satisfaction. But when he urges the necessity of raising fortifications and coast defences, and when we couple with such advice his request to disavow the act of his officer, and the course taken by Congress in expressing their approval of a deed which, if not atoned for, must lead to hostilities, *we cannot but conclude that the Message means war.* If such should unhappily prove to be the case, the blame must lie at the doors of those alone who provoke a conflict by an act condemned not only by the people aggrieved, but by every other civilized nation.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The document throughout exhibits unbounded confidence in the result of the pending struggle, and steadily ignores the fact that the Union is hopelessly and forever dislocated: "No armed insurrection is left north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake. The Union is advancing steadily southwards. The progress of events is plainly in the right direction. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, who refused to supply troops, have now forty thousand men in the field." *This is the manner in which President Lincoln applies the "flattering unction" to the hearts and souls of Congress, and of the people of the Northern States, and endeavors to conceal the real state of facts, which nothing but strange perversity, or still stronger presumption, could prevent a recognition of.* We confess that the confident tone and the strange misrepresentations which pervade the Message of President LINCOLN contrast unfavorably with the calm, business-like and forcible statement recently addressed by President DAVIS to the Southern Congress. The day is rapidly approaching when the people of the Northern States will realize their true position, and when they will not thank those whose duty it is to direct them aright, for the false light they now endeavor to shed upon the existing state of affairs, and for the confidence in a hopeless cause which they seek to inspire.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE MESSAGE.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The President's warning against "returning despotism" is, we suppose, well calculated to arouse the susceptibilities of the least-educated portion of his fellow-countrymen. We are not sure whether the phrase he uses is to be regarded as merely a rhetorical substitute for strong and upright government, or whether it may not be intended to point at an imputed design on the part of this country to reëstablish herself in the Southern States. Probably the purpose will be sufficiently answered, if, without bearing any definite interpretation, it provokes vague prejudice and alarm. But the uneasiness which Mr. LINCOLN seems to give himself on this head forcibly reminds us of the inconsistency of barring the window against thieves while the door is left wide open. We should have thought that, if Americans were prone to indulge in any alarm respecting the possible approach of tyranny, they need not look further than their own capital, and other large towns in States still appertaining to the Union. There they may see despotism of a very practical nature flourishing in full luxuriance, and leaving little to be hoped for, or feared, hereafter from any new ideas that may be obtained by studying the art of Government as practiced in St. Petersburgh and Vienna. We have fewer opportunities of ascertaining what goes on in the Southern States; but we have not the slightest reason for supposing that they have yet witnessed anything approaching to the systematic disregard of law and the arbitrary violence which now characterize the daily proceedings of the civil and military officials of the Federal Executive. *The leading men of the South calmly deliver it as their opinion that the institutions of the United States are defective, and point out where they may be amended. The leading men of the North will not allow these institutions to be questioned in argument, but they trample upon them in practice with supreme and sovereign contempt.* It is not through the acts of the former of these sections that the return of the substance, if not the form, of monarchy is most seriously threatened.

IMPROPRIETY OF A REFERENCE TO THE TRENT.

President LINCOLN'S Message, though necessarily silent on the affair of the *Trent*, is full of interest to English readers. *The President would have nothing to say to Congress upon a matter of which he had no official cognizance.* To the Naval Department belonged the duty of reporting the action taken by Commander WILKES; and upon that report, no doubt, Congress grounded its vote of thanks, as to an officer who had shown his zeal in the service of the Republic. Whatever communications might have passed between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, it is certain that the former had not received the important dispatch which left England only a day or two before the delivery of the Message. The President had therefore no reason to suppose that the relations of England and the United States had undergone any change, or called for any special remark. On the only question that had arisen between the two Governments—that of the British ship seized under a mistaken opinion—he reports an amicable settlement, and recommends a grant in compensation.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

The Americans in London belonging to the Confederate States manifested satisfaction at the intelligence to-day of the proceedings in Congress, on the assumption that all prospect of a surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, except under compulsion, has thus been terminated. On the other hand, the Federalists assert that the action of the House of Representatives, unsupported by a corresponding vote of the Senate, or by any declaration of the President or the Cabinet collectively, is but of secondary importance, and merely furnishes another illustration of the subserviency of that body to the populace. Those who take this view, consider that the avoidance of the subject in the Presidential Message is a far stronger symptom for good than the other is for evil. They deem that the President and his advisers had resolved to wait to hear of the manner in which the affair had been met in England and throughout Europe, and that, having thus paused, they will not be likely, when the accounts reach them, to act with sudden recklessness, and to imitate when it is too late, the style of those who had the sagacity at the earliest possible moment to discount their triumph over Great Britain.

RECEPTION BY THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE MESSAGE NOT PACIFIC.

From the Moniteur.

It will be seen from the telegraphic extracts that the reserve in the Message with regard to the affair of the *Trent*, *must not be hastily interpreted in a sense favorable to the maintenance of pacific relations between the United States and England.* The language of President LINCOLN, such as results from the analyses we have received, in no way implies the sentiment of a fault committed, and of a reparation to be made. The President considers his conduct prudent and wise towards foreign nations. At New-York the Message was considered moderate, which may serve to account for any excitement in the public mind. At London, on the contrary, a very different view is taken of it, and the journals declare, according to a telegraphic dispatch, *that the document is in no way satisfactory, and that it appears to inaugurate war.*

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO COLONIZATION.

From the Siècle.

The document makes no mention of the affair of the *Trent*, but this silence must not be interpreted too strongly in favor of peace, if it be true, as the dispatches affirm, that the Federal Congress has voted thanks to Capt. WILKES. President LINCOLN, besides, by calling on the Congress in the Message to adopt ample measures for the defence of the coasts, lakes, rivers and ports, shows that his resolution is taken, and that he expects war. The question whether the President would maintain silence on Slavery, or would adopt a decisive line of policy with respect to that redoubtable institution, excited as much curiosity as that of the *Trent*. The President discusses the problem, and proposes to solve it by paying an indemnity to the proprietors of slaves. Measures, he says, may be taken for establishing colonies of emancipated slaves in a climate which would suit them better. And the black population may be comprised in such colonization? "Transportation" is the expression which should have been used, for the measure referred to in the Message cannot be otherwise regarded. The negroes of the South have never complained of the climate of America, and in fact their facility in supporting it is one of the reasons by which attempts are made to prove the necessity of Slavery, and to justify its maintenance. As to the free negroes of the Northern States, they live very well under the severe climate of that country, and the question may be asked by what right they could be condemned to exile. The North, in emancipating the *slaves, has triumphed over its* political fears, but not over prejudices against color. There are in the North two races in presence, and perhaps the whites would think it very clever to take advantage of the occasion to get rid of the negroes, and to send them, under pretext of emancipation, to die in a new Liberia, but it is not such a solution which is expected from America under present circumstances, and *we have no need to say how much the American character would be lowered by it in the public opinion of Europe and the whole world.*

THE OMISSION OF REFERENCE TO THE TRENT.

From the Journal des Debats.

Unfortunately this document is far from giving any satisfactory information relative to the question which now occupies public attention. It contains no explicit mention of the affair of the *Trent*. We hesitate to judge of President LINCOLN'S Message from the extracts, perhaps incorrect and incomplete, transmitted by the telegraph. But if we were asked to state what impression it has produced in our mind, *we should admit that we do not think it at all conciliatory.* We regret to find in it recriminations, more or less founded, but in any case inopportune, which seem addressed collectively and indiscriminately to all foreign nations. The President appears to think only of his grievances against "foreign States," and recurs to the subject two or three times in order to express his sentiments in language of undeniable bitterness. But the passage most worthy of attention and most significant of the Message—the only one in which it is possible to find any allusion to the affair of the *Trent*—is that in which Mr. LINCOLN says: "It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because, whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and stability of our Government mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and allegiance of the American people." Certainly this is high-toned language, but before we can give it our approbation we must be convinced that it is in harmony with the reality of the position in which the American Government and people are now placed. The most favorable interpretation we can put upon it is to regard it as a concession made to popular passions. On the whole, this document, so far as we know it, is far from being as conciliatory as we might reasonably have expected under existing circumstances. However, we will not go so far as to say, with the English journals, that the Message is the 'commencement of war,' and we do not think we indulge an extreme optimism in remarking that it does not absolutely exclude all chance of a peaceful solution." In the latter part of its article, the *Debats*, however, declares that it has not yet lost all hope of an arrangement. It says: "The question remains open; it is for Congress to decide it. Such is the chance which happily remains for a peaceful solution, and this chance is still promising enough to authorize us in saying that *the cause of peace is not yet hopeless.* The information come to hand by the same mail as to the disposition of the American people is not of a very specific character. The worst of these symptoms is, that the Congress has passed a vote of thanks to Capt. WILKES."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AMERICAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

From the Presse.

President LINCOLN does not explicitly mention the affair of the *Trent*, but he is evidently making preparations, as if he expected that incident to have serious consequences. By calling upon Congress to vote without delay ample means for putting the lakes, coasts, and rivers in a state of defence, and erecting new fortifications for the protection of the ports, the President shows how little confidence he has in the maintenance of peace. *We were right in supposing that the American Government would not wait for the ultimatum transmitted to Lord Lyons before it assumed a defensive attitude. War now seems almost certain.*

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

ACTIVITY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

From the London Post.

The *Warrior*, though, in case of need, she could be dispatched at once, will not be completely ready for sea for another week. Some days since the Admiralty announced their intention of changing the calibre of the Armstrong guns with which she was at first armed. This alteration is in progress of being made. The unsightly erection on her after deck, at first intended to make a rifle tower, is now being fitted up with a telegraphic apparatus communicating with the engine-room and other portions of the vessel. Here the master, placed in comparative security, can witness all that passes around and at the same time transmit his orders to all parts of the ship. Assuredly an astonishing revolution has taken place in the mode of taking a ship into action since the days of NELSON, when the commander can ensconce himself in a shot-proof tower, signal with the speed of lightning his wishes to the lowest hold of the vessel, and direct the course of his ship alike independently of wind and waves!

At the Arsenal at Woolwich the preparations which are being made are not less active than those in the various dockyards. Busy though the thousands of operatives who are daily engaged in the many and varied foundries and workshops which cover its large area usually seem to the casual visitor, additional duties have been cast upon them. There is scarcely one who has witnessed the extraordinary rapidity with which countless numbers of cartridges and percussion caps and Minié bullets are hourly made, who has not expressed astonishment at the bare possibility of so many, even under any contingency, being ever required. Yet, notwithstanding the rapidity with which they are made, and the large quantity which one must suppose there is at present in stock, it has been found necessary during the past few days to direct the immediate preparation of ten million rounds of small arms cartridges, and one hundred thousand charges of Armstrong hundred-pounder ammunition for sea service. In that portion of the arsenal devoted to the manufacture of the Armstrong guns, more than ordinary activity prevails. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Armstrong gun as a piece of ordnance, it is beyond a doubt the best weapon with which science has yet made us familiar. We can find none better opposed to us, whilst over those constructed on different principles it possesses immeasurable advantages. Should a war unhappily break out between us and the Federal States, we would require an almost unlimited supply of these pieces of ordnance. The land and sea defences of Canada will need careful supervision, and we are glad to see that one of the first steps taken has been to transmit ten hundred-pounder Armstrong guns to Halifax for the defences of that place. It is needless to say that in our ships of war we have substituted, as far as we have been able, the Armstrong guns for those of the old design, and will continue to do so. The expense of manufacturing them, which constituted a grave objection when it was first proposed to substitute them for those in use, has much diminished. The "plant" has now been paid for, and artificers have been trained to manufacture them, so that much of the expense attendant on the construction of the first guns issued will be no longer felt. Beside, this is just one of those points in which parsimony is the worst economy. Cost what it will, our fleets must be properly armed, and the naval supremacy of this country amply secured. Such is the policy we have always followed, and, thanks to it, if we are now dragged into a war without a moment's notice, we shall not be found unprepared.

THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS.

From the London Times.

The urgent demand for expedition in the dispatch of troops for Canada has been such as to tax, to some extent, the resources possessed by our mercantile steam marine. How such emergencies may be met in Liverpool has been demonstrated within the last ten days. On Thursday week a telegram was received from Government, by the Cunard Company, inquiring as to whether they could get the *Persia* and *Australasian*, two of their steamers, ready for the conveyance of troops to Canada, and, if so, how soon they could be made ready for sea. The response was, that both ships could be placed at the service of Government, and be made ready within ten days. The Company was at once taken at its word, and instructions were forwarded to have the ships ready with all possible dispatch. Under the able direction and superintendence of Messrs. JAMES CURRIE, THOMSON, BLACK, and OGSTON, of the Cunard Company, both ships were put under preparation, and in eight days from the commencement of operations they were completely fitted and ready for embarking the troops. This included the fitting up of troop accommodation for 1,200 men in each of the vessels, together with stores and every requisite for a month's voyage. The *Australasian* embarked her complement of soldiers on Thursday, and sailed on Friday. She took out the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, numbering 40 officers, and 833 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, including an hospital corps of 29 men. She had also on board 7 officers and 254 men of the Royal Artillery, together with a battery of six Armstrong guns, with their whole train, consisting of 16 carriages. The *Australasian* also carried out 6,000 stand of arms, in addition to those borne by the troops, together with 400,000 rounds of ball cartridge. The Rifles were on the 6th inst., at Dublin, ordered to be ready on the 11th. On the 11th they embarked on board the *Australasian*, and on the 13th were under steam on their way to Canada. The Rifle battalion went out under command of Lord Alexander Russell, brother of Earl Russell, and among the officers of the corps were Major the Hon. J. Stuart, whose brother is already with Lord Lyons at Washington, as one of his attaches; Captain Lord A. Clinton, brother of the Duke of Newcastle; Lieutenant Lord Edward Cavendish, son of the Duke of Devonshire; Lieutenant the Hon. F. Somerville, Lieutenant the Hon. A. Pennington, and Ensign Lord Albert Cecil.

In addition to the two ships already named, the *Niagara* was on Tuesday last ordered to be fitted for the conveyance of troops. On Friday she was inspected and declared ready for sea, and on Saturday she took on board 27 officers and 350 men, forming a complete battery of artillery, along with six guns; and with these she sailed on Saturday evening for Halifax. The *Niagara* took out Gen. ROWAN, Col. KORNAW and Maj. SHADWORTH, of the Military Train; together with three officers of the Commissariat Department, and Dr. MUIR, Inspector-General of Hospitals, and four surgeons.

On Saturday the *Persia* was inspected, and pronounced ready for sea. On Sunday she embarked the first battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment of foot, which arrived in Liverpool that day from Sheffield and Weedon. In the early part of the day she took on board a detachment consisting of four officers and 118 men of the Royal Engineers, under command of Capt. MAUNEY. The Sixteenth consisted of 36 officers and 823 men, besides an hospital corps of 45 men belonging to the battalion, under command of Col. PEACOCK. Besides those above enumerated, there were also 70 men of the Commissary Staff corps. Gen. RUSSELL, with two Aides-de-Camp, was on board, going to a command in Canada, together with Dep.-Assist.-Com.-Gen. FESTING, and Mr. THORN, of the Military Store Staff. The two latter were in charge of the Commissariat and clothing stores. It is gratifying to know that all the troops sent out have been provided with a full assortment of warm clothing. The embarkation in each case was conducted with the utmost regularity and with great expedition, under the immediate direction of Commander LEVESON, R. N.; Sir J. JONES, Adjutant EDWARDS, and Mr. BLACK, of the Cunard Company. The troops and stores were taken on board by the Cunard steam tenders, and nothing could exceed the orderly manner in which all the operations were gone through. One tender was devoted to the baggage, and another to the ordnance stores. The *Australasian* and *Persia* both started with full steam, and both are to try, if possible, to get up the St. Lawrence, which their commanders expect to be able to effect. If that is found to be impracticable, they will go to Halifax.

It may be worth noticing that so ample are the resources of the Cunard Company that their ordinary and very extensive trade is not interrupted by this additional employment.

STAFF OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The following is a correct list of the Staff of the expedition to North America, so far as it is at present settled:

Commanding-in-Chief—Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, with the rank of Lieutenant-General.
Military Secretary—Col. Hon. R. Rollo.
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. Grant, Royal Engineers, and Capt. W. H. Earle, Seventeenth Regiment.
Chief of the Staff—Col. E. R. Wetherall, C. B.
Major-General on the Staff—Major-Gen. G. T. C. Napier, C. B.
Deputy Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Col. J. Conolly.
Deputy Quartermaster-General—Col. K. D. Mackenzie, C. B.

GUARDS BRIGADE.

Commanding Brigade—Maj.-Gen. Lord F. Paulet C. B.
Aid-de-Camp—Capt. W. F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards.
Major of Brigade—Capt. G. G. Gordon, Scots Fusilier Guards.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Commanding—Maj.-Gen. R. Rumley.
Brigade Major—Maj. Pearson, Grenadier Guards.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Commanding—Maj.-Gen. D. Russell, C. B.
Aid-de-Camp—Capt. Hardy, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

COMMISSARIAT STAFF.

Deputy Commissary General—W. Tyrone Power, C. B., with local rank of Commissary General.

SHIPS RECALLED FROM THE MED

themselves unable to continue the struggle which they have so unwisely undertaken against their former associates.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

THE EVENT AND ITS INFLUENCES ON THE QUEEN AND PEOPLE.

By the *Niagara* we received a brief announcement that Prince ALBERT was dead. The melancholy event took place at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th December, and caused a most profound sensation throughout England. The London *Times* thus records the last moments of his Royal Highness: "The Prince was taken ill some twelve days since. Symptoms of fever accompanied by a general indisposition made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the early part of last week the medical men in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. It was not till Wednesday (the 11th), when the fever gained head and the patient was much weaker, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was stated that the symptoms were not unfavorable. It is said that the death of the King of Portugal had an unfortunate influence over him during his illness, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. On Wednesday he is said to have expressed a belief that he should not recover. No material change took place on Thursday, and on Friday the Queen took a drive, with no idea of danger. When she returned, the patient's extremities were already cold, and from that time he was in the greatest danger. On Friday evening he was not expected to survive the night, and the Prince of Wales was telegraphed for. All night the Prince continued very ill. On Saturday forenoon there was a rally, which so often precedes dissolution, but it gave great hopes to the physicians. At 4 P. M. a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the previous Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began to sink gradually. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in. The Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last.

It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed. The Princess Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from traveling. Prince ALFRED was on board his ship. Of the devotion and strength of mind shown by the Princess all through these trying scenes, it is impossible to speak too highly. She felt it her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction."

The *Times* says that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation and a composure which, under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated. When the first passionate burst of grief was over Her Majesty called her children around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country.

But one sentiment was apparent throughout England—that of deep sympathy for the Queen and regret for the death of one so universally respected. The strongest eulogiums were passed upon the deceased Prince by the Press and the public. Great interest was felt in the situation of the Queen, and bulletins were issued, from time to time, showing that, although Her Majesty was overwhelmed with grief, she bore her bereavement with calmness, and had not suffered in health.

The Queen and the royal children were to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 18th.

The funeral of the Prince would take place on Monday, the 23d. In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years, the funeral would not be a State one, nor would the remains lie in state. The Prince of Wales was to act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The remains were to be laid in the royal vault at Windsor.

The King of the Belgians was expected in England on a visit to the Queen. The Crown Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal of England) was unable to visit her mother from ill health, but the Crown Prince was expected.

A feeling of gloom prevailed throughout England, and a very general mourning was expected. The various municipal and other bodies were taking steps to give expression to their feelings of condolence.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From the London Times.

Her Majesty herself, with her accustomed readiness and composure, appealed at once to her family to undertake the great charge thus suddenly thrown on them. In that family there are two upon whom the eyes of all England will naturally be attracted at this juncture. The Prince of Wales is rapidly approaching the age when a man is held to be capable of every responsibility, and by the measure of years he should now be as competent to assist his mother as the Prince Consort was when he assumed that duty. He has been so educated as to bring him into contact with a large variety of men, of minds, of peoples, and of manners. *By a happy forethought he has visited the very nation that now threatens to escape from worse difficulties by a war with its mother country.* If the Prince of Wales is ever to be a wise and good Sovereign, he will now be a wise and good son; and if he will ever feel any call to devote himself to his country as his parents have done, he will feel it now. This is the time for that self-sacrifice on which the greatness of a Crown, as well as the glory of a statesman, a soldier, or a priest, must be founded. This, indeed, is the occasion such as historians and dramatists have loved to describe in the lives of their favorite Princes, when the Prince of Wales will have to make a solemn choice between a life of frivolity, perhaps of trouble and misery, and a reign of usefulness, to make his name blessed forever. He must resolve, if he would do; and renounce, if he would win. It is an awful thing to say, "Now or never;" but experience proves that they who reject the first solemn call are seldom more affected by any that come after. From all accounts, the Princess ALICE has shown herself fully equal to the occasion, receiving her dying father's confidences, and giving her mother timely comfort and aid. That the Queen should gather her family around her, and address them at such a time, for such a purpose, itself proves her confidence in them. *That all, and above all the Prince of Wales, may be deserving of that confidence is now the prayer of this great country.* We know not how much the destinies, not only of the British Empire, but of the whole human race, depend on the youthful Prince of whom we have seen so much, yet seem to know so little. Like the rest of us, he has position, and honor, and power to win. He may be a true king or a shadow of royalty; and, by all the laws of human nature and the testimony of experience, the decision is to be made this very hour.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS ON THE NEWS.

The journals of France and Belgium testify the deepest regret for the loss which the British nation has sustained by the death of Prince ALBERT. The *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Débats*, the *Presse*, the Brussels *Independance*, and many others, are full of expressions of sympathy. In Prussia the melancholy intelligence naturally created a peculiarly profound impression. The Prussian Court is to go into mourning for four weeks. Immediately on receiving the news the King and Queen of Prussia paid a visit of condolence to the Crown-Princess, and the King dispatched his Aid-de-Camp to testify to Lord LOFTUS his sympathy with the Royal family of England. Throughout Berlin a sensation of deep regret was produced among all classes when the fact of Prince ALBERT's death became publicly known.

The *Moniteur* speaks in the following words:

"This mournful event, this fate so sudden and so premature, must plunge into the deepest grief the august Queen of Great Britain, the Royal family, and the whole British nation. The Emperor, the Imperial family, and the whole French people will participate with all their sympathies in that grief and mourning.

Financial and Commercial by the Etna.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Under the influence of the death of Prince ALBERT, and the American advices per *Asia*, the Stock Exchange on Monday, the 16th, was dull in the extreme, and a general decline took place. On the 17th, however, a stronger tone prevailed, and there was a recovery of ⅛@¼ in Consols, which closed at 90@¼ for both Money and Account. The *Times* says the recovery was attributed to the increased abundance of money seeking investment, rather than to any material alteration of views on the prospects of the American question.

In the discount market there was rather more demand, and general rate was 2¾ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 18—A. M.

COTTON is very dull, and prices are irregular and drooping. The sales of Monday and Tuesday only amount to 6,000 bales, nearly all to the trade.

At Manchester there is a complete stagnation, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour firm and 6d. dearer. Sales at 30s.@34s. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d.@3d. ₱ cental; Red, 10s.@13s. 3d.; White, 12s.@14s. Corn quiet at 6d.@1s. improvement; Mixed and Yellow, 34s.; White nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm and advancing. Pork in good demand. Bacon very firm; new 46s.@48s. Butter and Cheese slow. Lard in moderate demand at 47s.@51s. Tallow quiet; 50s. for Butcher's Association.

PRODUCE.—Sugar inactive. Rice dull. Coffee, nothing doing. Ashes dull; Pots, 36s. 6d.@37s.; Pearls, 36s. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine quiet and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firmer for American. FLOUR quiet but steady. SUGARS unchanged. TEA inactive. COFFEE quiet but steady. RICE firm, but not much doing. TALLOW firm; Y. C. 51s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 34s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 66s. 6d.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—The sales for the last two days add up 18,000 bales, of which 9,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. CORN easier. PROVISIONS firm. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19—P. M. Consols 90@90⅛ for money and account. American Securities dull.

Commercial per Asia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 28,000 bales. The market opened with a decline of ⅛d., which was afterward fully recovered. The sales to speculators were 7,500, and those to exporters, 6,000 bales. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady, at the annexed quotations.

Fair Orleans	12d.	Middling Orleans	10¾d.
Fair Mobiles	11⅜d.	Middling Mobiles	10⅝d.
Fair Uplands	11⅛d.	Middling Uplands	10⅜d.

The stock in port is estimated at 581,000 bales, of which 230,500 are American.

Advices from Manchester represent the market quiet and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report FLOUR tending downward: American quoted 30s.@34s. WHEAT irregular and 1d.@3d. lower; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 7d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 10d.; White Western, 13s.@13s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. 6d.@14s. CORN easier; Mixed, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 37s.@39s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF active and firm. PORK steady. BACON easier. LARD firm, at 47s.@52s. TALLOW firm, at 51s.@51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES quiet at 37s. for Pots and 36s. for Pearls. RESIN dull at 13s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 65s. SUGAR steady. COPPER quiet but steady. RICE firmer. SPERM OIL firm; COD OIL inactive; LINSEED OIL dull at 35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON dull and tending downward. SUGAR firm but quiet. TEA steady; Common Congou 1s. 1d. COPPER tending downward, and prices 1s. lower. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 65s. LINSEED CAKES quiet but steady. SPERM OIL still advancing; sales at £94@£95. COD OIL steady, at £41. LINSEED OIL declining; sales at 33s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 51s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks is flat, with only trifling sales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 22.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are generally firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Consols closed at 90⅜@90⅝ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £344,000.

Illinois Central shares, 50@49 discount; Erie, 24@25.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—Sales of the week 1,250 bales; market very dull and nominal; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 140f.; do. *bas*, 133f.; stock, 139,000 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fort Gansevoort Property—The Case Postponed to the First Monday in January.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This matter now came up on the return of the injunction, and was postponed until the first Monday in January.

The plaintiff, in his complaint, sets forth that MR. James B. Taylor offers to sell the property to the City for $444,000. The complaint then proceeds as follows:

That the proceedings by which said vote was obtained, were such as to preclude all debate on the merits of the question; that the previous question was called for almost immediately after the reading of the report, and sustained by a majority of the Board; that the plaintiff made several efforts in his place, and according to his right to be heard on the merits of the question, but was invariably voted down; that the conduct of the majority was indecorous, indecent, and unparliamentary, and calculated and designed to defeat all action and discussion on the part of those opposed to the measure, and especially on the part of the plaintiff; that it did not appear from said report, nor was any explanation or information given, as to what title said Taylor had in said property, nor by what authority he offered to sell the same, but all inquiry and discussion were voted down by the majority who adopted said resolutions. And plaintiff charges, and will, if opportunity be given him, establish and prove that attempts have been made on the part of said James B. Taylor, to influence the votes and action of one or more members of said Board on this question, by offers of pecuniary advantages, and the plaintiff has reason to believe, and charges, that the action and the votes of the majority in the adoption of the resolutions aforesaid were influenced by offers of pecuniary advantage, actually given, or to be given prospectively, to some of the members of said Board voting in favor of said resolutions, contrary to the 52d section of the amended Charter of 1857, aforesaid. And he further saith, that the whole proceedings attending the adoption of said resolutions were evidently prearranged and determined upon, and characterized by indecent haste, and a manifest determination to cut off all inquiry, discussion and debate. The plaintiff further shows that by the resolution as adopted by the Aldermen, the City will be made to pay for property which is equitably its own, the sum of $639,000, which is excessively over its true value. The plaintiff also charges that, in violation of the 37th section of the Charter, the resolution was sent in to be acted upon by the Board of Councilmen on the same evening that it had passed the Aldermen; also, that the issuing of said bonds would, as he is advised and believes, be contrary to the provisions, spirit and intent of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to restrict and regulate the power of Municipal Corporations to borrow money, contract debts, and loan their credit," passed July 21, 1853; also, that the adoption of said resolutions by said Board of Aldermen was brought about by a previous arrangement or understanding between Taylor and certain members of the Board, and was in utter disregard of the true interests of the City and the inhabitants thereof, and was a gross violation of their duties as trustees of the public property and interests, and, if finally adopted by both Boards, constituting the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor and carried into effect, will operate as a fraud upon the inhabitants, tax-payers and citizens of the City; and the plaintiff is apprehensive and has reason to believe that the said resolutions will be, in like manner, adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and that when thus passed by both Boards they may be approved by the Mayor, and thus the funds and property of the City, of which this plaintiff is co-trustee with the other members of said Board of Aldermen and said Board of Councilmen, be squandered without equivalent, illegally, and in fraud of the interests so intrusted to them.

The Corporation is represented by Gilbert Dean, who demurred to the complaint, taking the ground that the plaintiff was merely a private citizen and could not maintain the case. He had no such interest as would give him a standing in Court.

The Court suggested that as the case was one of considerable importance, and the questions somewhat novel, the matter should be heard before a full bench. The case will accordingly be heard on the first Monday in January at General Term.

Wm. C. Noyes, John Slosson, Jas. M. Smith and L. R. Marsh, for plaintiff; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Joseph Georgi, previously convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years and six months.

Valentine Coomb was tried and convicted of an assault, with intent to do bodily harm, and sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison.

In Part II. Judge MCCUNN heard one or two cases, and both branches adjourned to Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Henry Parish.—A motion was recently made, in this matter, to have the allowance of $14,000 per annum, formerly made to Mrs. Parish out of the testator's estate, continued to her residuary estate since her death. The case was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 7.

The Surrogate now denied the motion, until the decision of the Court of Appeals on the codicils to the will. That decision is soon expected.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate:

Seaman Denton, George Rickert, Thomas Fanning, David Phillips, Seth Staples, ANN Jones.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

De Samater vs. *De Samater.*—Judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Leroy vs. *Bodinier.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to the party finally prevailing in the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Duncan vs. *The Great Western Insurance Company.*—Findings of facts, &c., left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Macfarlane vs. *Kerr.*—Judgment for the defendant. Findings of facts, &c., left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Hait vs. *Rothschild, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Campbell (assignee) vs. *Parker.*—Case and amendment settled and left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Fetteretch vs. *Leamy.*—Allowance granted.

Bechtel vs. *Barnet.*—Order of arrest granted.

Nideracher vs. *Vanderschmidt.*—Order of arrest granted.

Cossart vs. *Philbrook.*—Order to appoint guardian *ad liten.*

Young vs. *Campbell.*—Application for the appointment of receiver, &c., denied.

THE MUSTER OF THE NORTH.

A Ballad of '61.

I.

"Oh, mother, have you heard the news?"
"Oh, father is it true?"
"Oh, brother, were I but a man"—
"Oh, husband, they shall rue!"
Thus, passionately, asked the boy,
And thus the sister spoke,
And thus the dear wife to her mate,
The words they could not choke.
"The news! what news?" "Oh, bitter news—
they've fired upon the Flag—
The Flag no foreign foe could blast, the traitors down would drag."

II.

"The truest flag of liberty
The world has ever seen—
The Stars that shone o'er WASHINGTON
And guided gallant GREENE!
The white and crimson Stripes which bode
Success in peace and war,
Are draggled, shorn, disgraced and torn—
Insulted Star by Star;
That Flag, whose symbol'd virtues are the pining nation's codes,
The Flag of JONES at Whitehaven, of REID at Fayal Roads.

III.

"Eh, neighbor, can'st believe this thing?"
The neighbor's eyes grew wild;
Then o'er them crept a haze of shame,
As o'er a sad, proud child;
His face grew pale, he bit his lip,
Until the hardy skin,
By passion tighten'd, could not hold
The boiling blood within;
He quivered for a moment, the indignant stupor broke,
And the duties of the soldier in the citizen awoke.

IV

On every side the crimson tide
Ebbs quickly to and fro;
On maiden cheeks the horror speaks
With fitful gloom and glow;
In matrons' eyes their feelings rise
As when a danger, near,
Awakes the soul to full control
Of all that causes fear;
The subtle sense, the faith intense, of woman's heart and brain
Give her a prophet's power to see, to suffer and maintain.

V.

Through city streets the fever beats—
O'er highways, byways, borne—
The boys grow men with madness,
And the old grow young in scorn;
The forest boughs record the vows
Of men, heart-sore, though strong,
Th' electric wire, with words of fire,
The passion speeds along,
Of traitor hordes and traitor swords from Natchez to Manasses,
And like a mighty harp flings out the war-chant to the masses.

VI.

And into caverned mining pits,
The insult bellows down;
And up through the hoary gorges,
Till it shouts on the mountain's crown;
Then foaming o'er the table-lands,
Like a widening rapid, heads:
And rolling along the prairies,
Like a quenchless fire it spreads:
From workman's shop to mountain top there's mingled wrath and wonder,
It appals them like the lightning, and awakes them like the thunder.

VII.

The woodman flings his axe aside;
The farmer leaves his plow;
The merchant slams his ledger lids
For other business now;
The artisan puts up his tools,
The artist drops his brush,
And joining hands for Liberty,
To Freedom's standard rush;
The doctor folds his suit of black, to fight as best he may,
And e'en the flirting exquisite, is "eager for the fray."

VIII.

The students leave their college rooms
Full deep in Greece and Rome,
To make a rival glory
For a better cause near home;
The lawyer quits his suits and writs,
The laborer his hire,
And in the thrilling rivalry
The rich and poor aspire!
And party lines are lost amid the patriot commotion,
As wanton streams grow strong and pure within the heart of ocean.

IX.

The city marts are echoless;
The city parks are thronged;
In country stores there roars and pours
The means to right the wronged;
The town-halls ring with mustering,
From holy pulpits, too,
Good priests and preachers volunteer
To show what men should do—
To show that they who preach the truth and God above revere,
Can die to save for man the blessings God has sent down here.

X.

And gentle fingers everywhere
The busy needles ply,
To deck the manly sinews
That go out to do or die;
And maids and mothers, sisters dear,
And dearer wives outvie
Each other in the duty sad,
That makes all say "Good-bye"—
The while in every throbbing heart that's pressed in farewell kiss
Arises pangs of hate on those who brought them all to this.

XI.

The mustering men are entering
For near and distant tramps;
The clustering crowds are centering
In barrack-rooms and camps;
There is riveting and pivoting,
And furbishing of arms,
And the willing marching, drilling,
With their quick exciting charms,
Half dispel the subtle sorrow that the women needs must feel,
When e'en for Right their dear ones fight the Wrong with steel to steel.

XII.

With hammerings and clamorings
The armories are loud;
Toilsome clangor, joy and anger,
Like a cloud enwrap each crowd;
Belting, buckling, cursing, chuckling,
Sorting out their "traps" in throngs;
Some are packing, some knapsacking,
Singing snatches of old songs;
Fifers finger, lovers linger to adjust a badge or feather,
And groups of drummers vainly strive to reveille together.

XIII.

And into many a haversack
The prayer-book's mutely borne—
Its well-thumb'd leaves in faithfulness
By wives and mothers worn—
And round full many a pillar'd neck,
O'er many a stalwart breast,
The sweetheart wife's—the maiden love's
Dear effigy's caressed.
God knows by what far camp-fire may these tokens courage give,
To fearless die for Truth and Home, if not for them to live.

XIV.

And men who've pass'd their three-score years
Press on the ranks in flocks,
Their eyes, like fire from Hecla's brow,
Burn through their snowy locks;
And maim'd ones, with stout hearts, persist
To mount the belt and gun,
And crave, with tears—while forced away—
To march to Washington.
"Why should we not? We love that Flag! Great God!"—they choking cry—
"We're strong enough! We're not too old for our country's cause to die?"

XV.

And in the mighty mustering,
No petty hate intrudes,
No rival discords mar the strength
Of rising multitudes;
The jealousies of faith and clime
Which fester in success,
Give place to sturdy friendships
Based on mutual distress;
For every thinking citizen who draws the sword, knows well
The battle's for Humanity—for Freedom's citadel!

XVI.

Oh, Heaven! how the trodden hearts,
In Europe's tyrant world,
Leapt up with new-born energy
When that Flag was unfurled!
How those who suffered, fought and died,
In fields, or dungeon-chained,
Prayed that the Flag of WASHINGTON
Might float while earth remained!
And weary eyes in foreign skies, still flash with fire anew,
When some good blast by peak and mast unfolds that Flag to view.

XVII.

And they who, guided by its stars,
Sought here the hopes they gave,
Are all aglow with pilgrim fire
Their happy shrines to save.
Here—Scots and Poles, Italians, Gauls,
With native emblems trickt;
There—Teuton corps, who fought before
*Fur Freiheit und fur Licht;**
While round the flag the Irish like a human rampart go!
They found *Cead mille failthet* here—they'll give it to the foe.

XVIII.

From the vine-land, from the Rhine-land,
From the Shannon, from the Scheldt,
From the ancient homes of genius,
From the sainted home of Celt,
From Italy, from Hungary,
All as brothers join and come,
To the sinew-bracing bugle,
And the foot-propelling drum:
Too proud beneath the Starry Flag to die, and keep secure
The Liberty they dreamed of by the Danube, Elbe and Suir.

XIX.

From every hearth bounds up a heart,
As spring from hill-side leaps,
To give itself to those proud streams
That make resistless deeps!
No book-rapt sage, for age on age,
Can point to such a sight
As this deep throb, which woke from rest
A People armed for fight.
Peal out, ye bells, the tocsin peal, for never since the day
When Peter roused the Christian world has Earth seen such array.

XX.

Which way we turn, the eye-balls burn
With joy upon the throng;
Mid cheers and pray'rs and martial airs
The soldiers press along;
The masses swell and wildly yell,
On pavement, tree and roof,
And sun-bright show'rs of smiles and flow'rs
Of woman's love give proof.
Peal out, ye bells, from church and dome, in rivalrous communion
With the wild, upheaving masses, for the Army of the Union!

XXI.

Onward trending, crowds attending,
Still the army moves—and still:
Arms are clashing, wagons crashing
In the roads and streets they fill;
O'er them banners wave in thousands,
Round them human surges roar,
Like the restless-bosom'd ocean,
Heaving on an iron shore:
Cannons thunder, people wonder whence the endless river comes,
With its foam of bristling bay'nets, and its cataracts of drums.

XXII.

"God bless the Union army!"
That holy thought appears
To symbolize the trustful eyes
That speak more loud than cheers.
"God bless the Union army
And the Flag by which it stands,
May it preserve with Freeman's nerve
What Freedom's God demands!"
Peal out ye bells, ye women pray, for never yet went forth
So grand a band, for law and land, as the Muster of the North.

* "Ich sterbe gern fur Freiheit und fur Licht
Getreu der fahne der ich Zugeschworen."
[*German Song.*

† "A hundred thousand welcomes."

JOHN SAVAGE.

"These are the Times to Try Men's Souls."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: If the heading of this article carried such force when we were struggling to be a nation, shall we sink into supineness when the cry comes up, aye, reaches our very door-steps, "That our soldiers are starved with hunger and with cold!" While other States are adding honor to their heritage, must we alone blush for our half-clad men? The appeal for relief from those quartered on the little island that is our harbor's boast, must reach the hearts of our New-York and Brooklyn *ladies*. Can we not emulate the *women* of the country, whose contributions to camp and hospital are the results of long and untiring industry in families where there may be one, perhaps no domestic, to lighten the labors of the household?

While under the soothing hands of a skillful maid, who smooths the glossy hair and forms the graceful band, will not our fair and gentle sitizens employ their tapered fingers in weaving a web that will warm the frosted feet of a fellow-being?—redeeming the time spent on articles of fancy, which, although contributing largely to the legalized lotteries of the past week, have, perhaps, ere this, been deposited by the so-called "fortunate drawers" among the accumulations of a top shelf, not even worth the label, "to be used when wanted."

Thousands are waiting in impatience and discomfort the summons to active duty in the field, and must they perish by the way? Remember, in their endurance rests the safety of your palatial homes, your warmly curtained boudoirs, your cushioned lounges, luxurious beds, and dainty meals. Picture the sentinel chilled at his post, the images of home and loving ones coming up in the dreaminess of his numbing faculties; see him wounded by a random shot, and carried in haste too great for gentleness to the boarded barracks, the ground his bed, the overcoat of some sympathizing fellow his pillow, and the army ration his repast, and then rise from indolent enjoyment to the higher aims of responsible beings. *Be women, loyal women,* "God's best gift to man."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 31, 1861.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88	350 Erie Railway Pref.	55
5,000 do	87⅜	350 do	b30 55¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	91¾	50 do	b15 55¼
10,000 Ill. Canal Reg. Bs	78	30 Hudson River R.	39
3,000 Ill. Con. Bds., '90	80	550 do	38¾
12,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	79	50 do	b30 39
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43	50 do	s30 38¾
2,000 Mich. St. 8 week Bs	79	100 Harlem Railroad	12¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b3 42¾	200 do	b10 13
10,000 do	b30 43	400 do	13
55,000 do	b30 42¾	370 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	19¾
13,000 do	42¾	350 do	b30 20
10,000 do	42¾	50 do	19¾
3,000 Min. St. 8 p.c. Bds	75	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	31¾
5,000 Or. W. L. 1-2 y'ly	85	200 Mich. Central R.	50
4,000 N. Y. S. 6s, '65	101⅛	250 do	b10 50
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	98⅜	350 do	b30 50¾
10,000 N. Y. C. Bds '76, Con. Bds.	101	50 do	b30 50
2,000 E. R. 5th M. b's	70	325 do	49⅞
3,000 M. S. S. F. bonds	81	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bonds	88	100 do	41⅞
3,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 62
50 Phenix Bank	90	50 do	s10 62
9 Bank State N. Y.	75	25 do	62⅛
29 Bank of Commerce	78	200 do	62
175 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	84	158 do	b3 62⅛
80 Pacific M. S. Co.	93½	25 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16
25 do	s30 93	50 do	16⅜
25 do	93¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 66¾
150 do	94	150 do	b30 67
100 do	s30 94	50 do	s30 66¾
75 do	s30 94⅛	150 do	opg 66⅞
50 do	s10 94¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	35⅜
150 do	94½	350 do	35¾
150 do	b30 95	100 do	b30 36
225 New-York Cen. R.	79⅞	200 do	b30 35⅞
25 do	s60 79¾	100 do	b10 35⅞
150 do	s30 80	500 do	35¾
400 do	80¾	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 52¼
350 do	80	400 do	s30 51¾
250 do	s10 80	100 do	51¾
360 Erie Railway	32½	250 do	b3 52
157 do	s10 32½	250 do	b30 52½
450 do	b30 33	35 Chi., B. & Q. R.	58
100 do	32¾	16 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19½
350 do	32¾	100 do	b30 20
100 do	b10 32¾	26 M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	81¾	100 Erie Railway	32¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	91¾	50 do	32⅞
10,000 Ten. State 6s, '90	43	500 do	b10 33
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '68	40	150 do	33
10,000 Missouri State 6s	42¾	50 do	b30 33⅛
6,500 N. Caro. St. 6s	60	250 Erie Railway Pref.	55
1,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M. Bs	77	100 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 Mich. Ct. & C. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds	92	150 Mich. Central R.	50
1,000 Mich. So. 1st Mt Bs	83½	150 do	b30 50¼
2,000 Ill. Central R. Bs	88	100 Harlem R. Pref.	31¾
100 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	94½	250 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	41¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	80½	30 Panama R. ex div.	113
450 do	80¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	63
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	35⅞	10 do	62½
200 do	35⅞	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	66¾
500 do	36	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	52¾
50 do	36¼	250 do	52½

TUESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Market for Stocks was generally firm, to-day. A new party in speculative Railways were large buyers on time, and this, in turn, advanced the cash bids. The full rates of yesterday were generally maintained, although the market early in the forenoon was partially disposed to weakness, partly on the English news, but mainly because of a reported want of harmony in the action of the Banks on the suspension of specie payments and the terms of daily settlement between each other at the Clearing-house, under this change of basis. The market for money was also rather close, as usual at the termination of an old year, though this would not have been felt but for the pending controversy, or unsettled questions among the Banks. These are understood, this afternoon, to be in a fair way of adjustment. The price of gold advanced, to-day, to 101@101½ ₱ cent. with transactions at both figures. At the same time, Exchange on London was more settled at about 112 ₱ cent in currency equal to 110½ ₱ cent gold, and Exchange Banking-houses were free sellers at this figure. The Continental Exchanges are quoted as follows in currency:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 5c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 00
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	37¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	43⅜c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	82c.

The business at the Stock Board was on a liberal scale at both sessions, and the general market in the afternoon was firm, New-York Central selling as high as 80⅝@¾, and subsequently closing at 80⅝ ₱ cent. Erie common shares were also strong and in demand at 32½@33 ₱ cent., and the Western roads in about the same proportion. Pacific and Panama about the same as yesterday. The feeling late in the afternoon left off steady, about as follows:

Central	80⅝	Pacific	94½
Erie	32⅞	Panama	112½
Erie Preferred	54¾	Toledo	36
Rock Island	52¾	Illinois Central	62¾
Mich. Central	50	Missouris	42½
Mich. Guaranteed	41	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¾
Harlem Preferred	31½	Galena	66¾
Hudson	39		

The Exports of the week have been interrupted by the Christmas holidays and compare as follows with the same week last year:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,513,182	$2,234,601	$2,019,062
Previously reported	65,790,612	100,905,966	135,944,176
Since January 1	$68,303,794	$103,280,567	$137,963,238

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Phenix	90	Commerce	78
National	86	American Exchange	75½
State of New-York	75	Corn Exchange	85

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Northern Ia. firsts	84½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	98½	N. Ia. Goshen Line	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	81
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cen. ₱ c.	87⅛
Erie seconds, ext. '64	99	T. H. & A. firsts	71
Erie seconds, '79	97	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c.	25
Erie thirds, '83	86	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B	12½
Erie fourths, '80	76½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Erie fifths, '88	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38½
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds	10½
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Han. & St. J.	29¾
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	95	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Hudson convt. '67	68¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	98
Harlem seconds, '64	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wab. seconds	43
Mich. Cen. n. f. & ₱ c. '82	90½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c.	82¾	Lack. & West.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. ass'd bs.	60	Clev. & Tol. firsts	79

The Harmony

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OCTOROON.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There are rumors of fighting in different parts of Kentucky. The telegram we published yesterday of a reported fight at Paducah is yet in doubt. The dispatch, *via* Philadelphia, which we give this morning, furnishes little additional information, though it seems to give a coloring of truth to the report by mentioning the name of a Captain who was killed. Rumors prevail in Louisville of a general engagement in Southern Kentucky; but they lack confirmation. It was also said there that BUCKNER'S plan was at once to attack, in force, McCOOK'S Brigade, (our advance body in Central Kentucky,) destroy the bridge across Green River, for the second time, and retire. All these exciting rumors only show the imminence of an engagement at more than one point in Kentucky. Indeed, it does not seem possible, considering the position of our troops and of the rebels, that many days can pass over without seventy-five or a hundred thousand of our gallant Western troops measuring swords with the rebels.

Capt. COLSTON, who arrived at London, Ky., on Dec. 24, from Cumberland Gap, reports that there are only 1,500 rebels there, under command of Col. RAINS. A gentleman who reached the same place from Perry County, reports that a skirmish occurred a few days ago between 118 rebels and 47 Union men. The former were routed, with a loss of one killed and sixteen wounded, while the latter lost none.

A letter published in the Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, dated at Abingdon, Va., Dec. 15, says that Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was at that time pretty well advanced into Kentucky towards the "blue grass region," and that Col. MOORE'S and Col. STEWART'S Regiments were then on their way to reinforce Gen. MARSHALL. The *Courier* says that "as Gen. MARSHALL advanced, the people were rallying to his standard."

Our advices from Missouri render it certain that the rebellion is dead so far as that State is concerned. Late advices from Springfield state that PRICE is there, with only 8,000 troops, occupying the houses, and turning the women and children into the streets. He was apparently making preparations for a long stay,—the reason for which is found in the refusal of the people of Arkansas to allow him to enter that State with any but Confederate troops, of which he had only 1,500 with him. The consequence is, his State troops are leaving him in numbers—the country north of Springfield being full of them, returning to their homes, where they express their determination to stay, taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. It is by no means improbable that PRICE himself will soon send in his adhesion to the Union cause.

A variety of interesting news from the rebel States reaches us, by way of Fortress Monroe. A fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn., on the night of the 22d ult., by which the Commissary Stores, including a portion of the Ordnance Department, were destroyed, the loss being estimated at nearly a million dollars—no small item for the rebel exchequer to lose. Fugitive slaves, who have reached Fortress Monroe, report that the inhabitants of Yorktown and the military authorities there are much frightened in anticipation of an attack. Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition, they believe, is going up York River, and Gen. WOOL is expected to cooperate in an attack upon MAGRUDER'S position. That worthy, it is stated, has asked permission of the rebel authorities at Richmond to burn Yorktown, and has been instructed to refrain until he is certain that the place is to be immediately attacked. The rebel force in the vicinity of Yorktown is estimated at thirty thousand. It is announced that one of the rebel Brigadier-Generals committed suicide on Thursday last.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON yesterday presented a costly stand of State colors to the Dickinson Guard, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers. Hon. R. H. DUELL received them in behalf of the regiment, delivering a felicitous address. Vice-President HAMLIN, Gen. CASEY and Staff, Hon. W. S. DOANE, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and others, were present.

A private dispatch, received from Washington, states that Gen. MCCLELLAN, on investigating the specifications of the charges against Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, has ordered the latter's release from arrest, and he is to be ordered at once to duty. This will be grateful news to the numerous friends of this brave officer.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Monday, states that there was no communication with Fort Warren on Saturday, in consequence of the gale, and the prisoners taken from the *Trent* were ignorant of the decision of the National Government in favor of their release. On Sunday newspapers were carried down, containing the official correspondence, and Mr. MASON was noticed at the window of his room perusing the intelligence with a smile of satisfaction upon his countenance. Mr. SLIDELL kept in the background.

Mr. P. H. DONEGAN, formerly of the United States Coast Survey, publishes an interesting statement of his experiences while in the hands of the rebels, in the Boston *Transcript*. He had been engaged for fifteen months previous to his arrest in taking tidal and meteorological observations on the Louisiana coast, and was apprehended on suspicion of being a spy. Taken before Gen. TWIGGS, he was subjected to various indignities, and was finally released from arrest by falling back upon his British nativity, and claiming the protection of the British Consul at New-Orleans. He instances several cases in which the rebels executed individuals suspected of being Abolitionists, and alleges that his British countrymen are frequently shamefully maltreated.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a protest, signed by several injured individuals whom Gen. HALLECK called upon for contributions to support the loyal citizens driven from the Southwestern part of the State by the rebels. They call for a legal investigation, to determine the question of their loyalty, and insist that it is their right to distribute their charity in accordance with their own inclinations.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Etna* and *Borussia* at this port, and the *Asia* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe to the 22d inst. The papers received are to the 18th, and contain comments upon the Message of President LINCOLN to Congress. The document is generally most mercilessly attacked, and comparisons are drawn between it and the one lately emanating from the traitor JEFF. DAVIS—much to its disadvantage, the English newspapers contend. The point made of the President's silence relative to the *Trent* affair is that it is indicative of immediate war—the exceptions to this view being few. In fact, it appears to be difficult for the English Press to accept any other solution of the *Trent* difficulty but that of war, in any contingency. The *Observer*, the Ministerial organ, says that England wishes for peace, but that she will gain by war, as it will enable her to rectify her American frontiers, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States. Passengers by the *Asia* also report a rumor that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to difficulty; that England's warlike preparations will continue in view thereof, and that her demands do not end with the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL. The war preparations in England continued unabated.

In France the view of the President's Message was somewhat similar to that held in England. The general opinion appeared to be that war was inevitable. A circular had been sent by the Emperor to the European Powers, declaring that the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL was contrary to principles regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags, and stating that the French Government deemed it necessary to submit this opinion to the Cabinet at Washington, in order to determine it to make concessions which the French Government deemed indispensable.

The English Funds on the 20th were firmer, and advanced a trifle, principally owing to large sales. The demand for Money was increasing. Rates for Cotton in the Liverpool market continued unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were firm.

Among our extracts will be found details of the illness and death of Prince ALBERT. After his interment the Queen and Royal family went to Osborne, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Queen's health.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurred with the Councilmen in granting $2 50 each extra allowance to the clerks. They adopted a list of 150 Commissioners of Deeds. On motion of Alderman DAYTON, resolutions of thanks to the retiring Chairman, the clerks and the reporters were adopted. The new Board meets next Monday. The Board of Councilmen held another prolonged meeting. Fifteen months additional time was allowed to the contractor for macadamizing a part of the Second-avenue, on account of delays caused by the construction of a sewer in the avenue, although it was shown that the sewer was not built until fifteen months after the time fixed for the completion of his work. The Captain of the Montgomery troop, which went to Virginia on the first call for troops, petitioned to be reimbursed expenses incurred, but a resolution to pay $5,000 for that purpose was laid over.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will sail from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862, communicating with the blockading squadrons at Hampton Roads, Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, Mouth of the Mississippi, &c. Letters and small packages for these places will be forwarded if left at the Naval Lyceum, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

Speaker BUCKNER has issued writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, occasioned by the expulsion of John Q. A. King, of McCracken County; George W. Ewing, of Logan; George W. Silvertooth, of Hickman; John M. Elliott, of Floyd; John G. Gilbert, of Marshall; George R. Merritt, of Livingston; Daniel Matthewson, of Calloway, and A. R. Boon, of Graves.

Orders for building an iron-clad steamer by contract, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, have been received. As soon as the contract is given out, the work will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

There is much excitement in the Boston Navy-yard, in regard to a proposed reduction in the rate of wages and extension of the time devoted to work. A strike is talked of, and efforts are making to secure the cooperation of the workmen in other yards.

The case of Dayton against the Corporation, in respect to the Fort Gansevoort property, which was to have been heard yesterday, before Judge HILTON, at Special Term of the Common Pleas, was postponed until the first Monday in January, to be heard at General Term.

The Stock Market continued firm yesterday on the sales at both sessions of the Board, closing steady in the afternoon on the Share list generally. New-York Central, 89¾. Exchange, 112 in currency. Gold, 101@101¼.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request on Tuesday, and prices were firmer. Cotton advanced a shade, with a livelier inquiry. Groceries, Tobacco, Metals, Fish, Hemp, Candles, Beeswax, Lime, Seeds, Tar and Turpentine were quiet. Resin, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were more sought after. Provisions were pretty freely purchased, but at unsettled rates. The freight engagements were limited. As usual at the close of the year, we give in the present issue of our paper a series of carefully prepared comparative tables of the stocks and prices of the principal kinds of merchandise in this market. The remarkable changes of the past twelve months impart unusual interest to these statistics.

The Live Stock markets have been well supplied with beef, pork, etc., for a holiday week, when dressed poultry takes the precedence. Beeves show an increase in number of 660 head over the previous week, and many of them were of large size. Prices ruled ¼c. higher than one week ago, until near the close of the market, when they fell off materially, and the yards were scarcely emptied. Milch cows are in more demand, at an advance of $3@$5 ⅌ head. Veal calves have been scarce, and sell at a slight advance. No change in prices of sheep, with very few unsold. Live hogs have been coming forward briskly, but, with good weather and a brisk packing demand, the yards have been kept comparatively free. A slight decline has occurred. The summary for the year will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES of Saturday, from which it will be found that there has been much larger receipts of live animals, destined for slaughter, than in any previous year. The following figures show the grand receipts for the 52 markets in 1860, and the 53 markets in 1861:

	1860.	1861.
Total receipts of Beef Cattle	226,747	226,023
Average per week	4,360	4,283
Average price per lb. net	8 1-2c.	7¾c.
Total receipts of Milch Cows	7,154	5,816
Total receipts of Veals	40,162	33,388
Total receipts of Sheep	514,191	527,358
Average per week	9,888	—
Total receipts of Live Hogs	319,698	598,509
Average per week	6,147	11,292
Total receipts of Live animals	1,107,882	1,387,327
Average per week	21,305	26,176

New-Year's Day.

The darkest and gloomiest year in our country's history has passed away. It opened with a portentous cloud in the Southern sky, then not bigger than a man's hand; but which has since overspread and wrapped as in a pall the whole nation. Last New-Year's Day, only South Carolina had committed herself to disunion; and almost every one then thought and hoped that the process of disintegration would not go any further; but that the conservative element in the South, and the conciliatory element in the North, would speedily devise some way by which the old fraternal Union would be peacefully maintained, and the Ship of State, compact and strong though storm-beaten, would again pursue her course in placid seas. But before the first month had passed away, seven States were in the hands of the mutineers, and it seemed for a time almost as though the whole National fabric would tumble to pieces. The second month of the year shaped and compacted the revolt, by giving it a Confederated legislature and an Army, and by placing at its head the adroitest of the conspirators. In April the war—henceforth to become a war of sections and systems—opened in Charleston Harbor. Then followed the formation of the two great armies—by this time thirteen rebel States contributing their troops to the one, while twenty-three Union States furnished the soldiers for the other. Since then, for nine dreary months past, the progress of the National arms has been fitful and uncertain—reverse and victory checquering the record of each week. But at the close of the year of rebellion, we can at least say that the military forces of the nation, on land and sea, have been brought together, and are, apparently, ready to descend effectively upon the nation's foes.

The opening of the year found South Carolina assailant and defiant, with her clutch upon the nation's throat; its close finds her assailed, confused and desperate, with the sword of the nation planted well in her vitals. The opening of the year found a cowardly old fool and a Cabinet of knaves ruling in Washington, while the nation was doubtful even of its capital: now we have upright and courageous rulers, and half a million Republican bayonets to do their bidding. January found the nation struggling in the dark, and not knowing what to do: December leaves it with a clear purpose and a fixed aim. The outlook, too, has appeared gloomy enough all the year; but it seems now as though light was almost ready to break forth, all round the horizon, upon our arms and our cause.

It is to be hoped that the old year carries with it too the final solution of the trouble lately threatening us from across the seas. It carries a message and a pledge of peace from us to England; and if England does not desire to thwart this nation's purposes and destiny, (which it is not, indeed, in her power to accomplish,) she will accept our pledge of peace in the spirit of conciliation in which it is offered.

The gifts of God have been bountiful during the year. There has been plenty in all the land. The ordinary visitations of war have not been sent upon us. To Him all the people are grateful for the gifts of the past year, and pray for like benedictions the coming year.

We begin the new year with hope, and with a consciousness of National strength which contrasts wonderfully with the dubious feeling of a year ago. And we believe that many of the weeks of the year will not pass away before light and victory will break forth over the whole country, and that, before its close, the full fruition of the nation's hopes will be realized. In this consciousness, we wish to our brave soldiers in their tents, to our gallant sailors in their ships, and to all true men the world over, A Happy New Year.

Our City Expenses.

The Board of Aldermen led off last night in a very excellent proceeding. They adjourned *sine die*, although four full days of office remained to them. The public will feel profoundly grateful to the Common Council for this act of forbearance and self-denial. They will unquestionably be somewhat surprised at it, and may perhaps be a little incredulous as to the motive which prompted it. But the saving grace of the act itself nevertheless remains. It is something certainly for such a body deliberately to throw away the opportunity of prosecuting for four days longer the system of voting gratuities to everybody within reach, which they had commenced so splendidly.

Our City Government certainly presents a singular spectacle. At a crisis when the whole country is struggling for existence,—when the City is overwhelmed with the taxation which the necessities of the war create, when thousands and tens of thousands of our sons are lacking the comforts and even necessaries of life in consequence of the struggle we are compelled to wage, our City authorities seem bent on adding to the public burdens by every device within their reach. Public works of enormous cost are undertaken without the slightest necessity;—franchises of immense value are bestowed upon individuals to the detriment of the public:—large liabilities are incurred for objects which could just as well be postponed:—and lavish donations are made to individuals who have done nothing to earn them, and whose only claim upon the public beneficence is that of party service or personal favoritism. Not the slightest disposition is manifested anywhere to cut down salaries—to curtail expenses, or to retrench in any department of the public service.

It is impossible that this state of things should be suffered to continue. Our people are suffering too much from the necessary pressure of the war to submit quietly to this lavish and profligate waste of the public money. Everything indicates the absolute necessity of some stringent and effective check on the expenditure of the people's property,—some vigorous and independent control of the wild and wasteful disposition which seems to pervade every branch of the public service. We observe that steps have been taken in the Brooklyn Common Council looking to a reform in this respect. A preamble and resolutions were offered on Monday night,

"*Urging upon the representatives of this City in the Legislature*, in view of the condition of the country and the high rate of taxation in the City, to ask for a repeal of all the improvement acts involving the issue of City Bonds, asking the Commissioners under these acts to stay all action and discharge all employes; appointing a Special Committee of five to inquire and report what *legislation should be had to reduce and restrict expenses to within the limits of the most rigid economy and secure permanent prosperity, by limiting debt and taxation*; pledging the Board to a system of retrenchment and reform in city expenditures, and to discourage all expenditures and actions whereby taxes and assessments may be unnecessarily incurred, &c."

These resolutions were *unanimously adopted*, and a special Committee was appointed to make the inquiry proposed. It is greatly to be regretted that our Common Council did not take some similar step before its final adjournment. As it is, their omission to do so has devolved the duty upon the Legislature;—and we presume the representatives of this City in that body will take early measures for its discharge. There never has been an occasion when retrenchment and reform were so imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the public service.

The Foreign News—English Sentiment Toward America.

The foreign news, of which we have dates later by a week than those previously received, betrays an extreme feverishness in the British mind. The President's Message had been received and eagerly scanned to find what attitude the American Government proposed to take in regard to the search of the *Trent*; and the absence of all reference to the subject was interpreted as indicative of hostile purposes. This view was reinforced by the allusion to Capt. WILKES and his exploit in the report of Secretary WELLES, and the unanimous vote of thanks in popular branch of Congress. The English and French Press concur in the idea that these evidences, duly collated, show the intention of the President to stand by the act of the *San Jacinto*, retain the rebel Envoys, and defy England. The London *Star*, always friendly to the cause of the North, alone ventures dissent from this conviction. It believes the President could not, with propriety, introduce into his Message any discussion of a point in regard to which he had no means of predetermining the attitude of Her Majesty's Government, and to this motive is the omission to be solely ascribed.

But while the omissions of the Message excite distrust, its contents afford an opportunity for the Ministerial and Opposition partisan presses to show their ill will toward the Northern States. It is contrasted with the recent Message of JEFF. DAVIS, which is lauded as a masterly State paper. They ridicule alike its topics and its style; expose its errors of reasoning and misstatement of fact; exhort the American people to replace ABRAHAM LINCOLN with a man of some talent; in short, heap every form of contemptuous depreciation upon the Message and its author. Of this chorus of bitter and unfriendly criticism, the only object is to excite distrust and dislike of the North, and sympathy with the South; an aim which finds the most palpable demonstration in the applause awarded those departures from the Democratic idea, which President LINCOLN reprobates as the best indications of the tendency of the rebellion to destroy popular institutions. And that the Government of Lord PALMERSTON is not averse from such literary hostility may be inferred from an editorial in the *Observer*, the confidential organ of the Premier, where it is intimated that a surrender of MASON and SLIDELL will not close the breach between the two countries, and that the question of the blockade will have to be settled before the army and navy be restored to a peace footing.

It is noteworthy, in this connection, that no mention is made of the conciliatory dispatch of Nov. 30, which Mr. SEWARD instructed Mr. ADAMS to read to the Foreign Secretary. The *Asia*, which carried it out, remained in port nearly a week. We are left to infer, therefore, that Mr. ADAMS did not deem himself at liberty to communicate its contents to the British public, and that the British Ministry did not care to avail themselves of this means of tranquillizing the public mind. We see no mention whatever of that document in our files by the *Etna*.

But whatever may be the disposition of the British Government, it is evident that the mass of the British people attend only to the point of National honor supposed to be involved in the arrest of the *Trent*. The proceedings of public meetings, the language of parliamentary orators, who are making the best use of their time in uttering speeches to which the House of Commons, if in the mood which controlled it last session, is unlikely to listen; the general tone of the secondary and provincial Press, all go to show that the surrender of the two Envoys will be hailed by the people at large as an escape from a contest in which they could have neither heart nor interest. The sympathies of John Bull are substantially with the North. He believes that Slavery must, as an inevitable result of the war, go to the wall; and, priding himself upon the measure of freedom which his own Government secures, he will hardly court an alliance with a revolutionary Government that gravitates toward despotism and oligarchy in their worst and basest forms. It has indeed been the bitterest pill the English people had to swallow, in consenting to a war on the score of the *Trent* business, that they would be fighting alongside the slaveholder and for a military despotism, against freedom and the liberal institutions of the North. The prompt amend offered by the National Government relieves them from this obnoxious necessity; and we may be sure they will be too well satisfied with their escape to expose themselves a second time, and immediately, to the hazard.

It is by no means impossible that the British Tories may seek still further to embarrass the Ministry by urging some fresh pretext for war in place of that of which they will have been so suddenly deprived, and the Ministerial organs may seek to escape from the pressure by seconding the attempt, but they will find the task by no means easy. No nation likes to have its sensibilities played upon too often;—and a renewal of the experiment on the heels of so disastrous a failure, will be much more apt to disgust the people than betray them into a war upon which, even in case of necessity, they would enter with reluctance.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE YEAR.—We publish in another column a very interesting statement of the mercantile failures in each State, both North and South, during the three years 1857, 1860 and 1861. It exhibits some very remarkable results. It shows that in spite of the pressure of the war, and the disastrous effect it has had upon all kinds of business, the failures in the Northern States during the year, although more numerous, have involved a smaller amount of liabilities than in 1857. The indebtedness in that year was nearly $266,000,000, while this year it has been but little over $178,600,000. The amount of money lost to the Northern States by the failure of the South to pay its debts, is estimated at $300,000,000, of which the City of New-York loses not far from $160,000,000. The aggregate amount saved by increased economy in family expenditures is estimated at over $400,000,000, which very nearly meets the expenses of the war thus far.

The statement which has been prepared with care by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. DUN & Co., has very great interest at the present time, as exhibiting the effect of the war upon the business of the country.

The Government and the Banks.

The suspension of specie payments has, to a certain extent, necessarily brought the Banks and the Government into antagonistic relations, though this may not, and probably does not, amount to more than a difference of opinion as to the policy best calculated to safely conduct the Government out of its embarrassment; for whatever accomplishes this, is the policy most beneficial to the Banks, which are the representatives of the commercial public. Suspension was inevitable. The Banks contracted to do more than they could perform. The original contract with the Government did not contemplate their conversion from Banks into capitalists, whose whole means are in Government securities. For them to part with their capital in the shape of *money* would be the most fatal step possible, both for the people and the Government. They are a most important part of the machinery of business. As this is embarrassed or paralyzed, the wealth and consequently the power of the country is weakened or destroyed. We presume that the Secretary of the Treasury fully assents to this proposition. He would not think it wise to take their last dollar in coin. New-York is the heart of the country, whose pulsations beat with its own. New-York cannot be crippled without crippling, in a much greater degree, whatever depends upon it.

It is only in the future that any real difference of opinion is likely to arise. The Banks will probably take the ground that they must hereafter deal with Government as with any other customer. Having invested the greater portion of their capital in long loans, the Government now asks them to receive and treat as money the *demand* notes it may find convenient to issue. To this the Banks reply—"Show us that these notes will pass as money, or that they will be redeemed by a competent system of finance, acting prospectively, then we will take them, and in this way make further loans to Government. We have taken its long bonds, because we believe the obligations they convey will be faithfully discharged—that upon each January and July we shall get our interest, and twenty years hence the principal. But in its demand notes, the Government promises what it may not be able, and does not at present propose to make good; nor even to inaugurate a policy that shall, by its operation, redeem its obligations. We cannot deal with our customers upon such a basis. We must have some measure of their ability to pay. Without it we cannot tell how far to go, or where to stop; without it we may be simply pampering to improvidence, to habits of extravagance or recklessness, and encouraging the parties we are supplying with money, to embark in every imaginable expenditure and speculation. In this way we may be doing really more harm to the public than to ourselves. Let the Government present itself to us as any other borrower, with ample evidence of its solvency, and ability to make good its promises; then we are prepared not only to lend, but to aid it in every way in our power, as loyal and patriotic citizens. This loyalty at present will be best shown by devising a system which shall relieve it of immediate embarrassments, and prevent a recurrence of these for the future."

Such is the position assumed by the Banks. What duty does this impose upon the Government? Simply that it shall provide some way in which to make good its obligations as it goes along. Such provision does not throw upon it at once all burdens of the war. An adequate provision for the current expenditures, upon a peace footing, making a liberal allowance for such, is all that is needed. These for some time to come, cannot be estimated below $150,000,000 annually. But the war is not going to last always. When ended, the bonds of Government will be the most desirable security one can hold. In anticipation of this, they will be eagerly sought for, at rates much higher than the present, the moment it is seen that we have a financial system that commands respect both at home and abroad. We can as well bear the burden of a peace establishment now as at a future time. We justly congratulate ourselves that the war has left our resources untouched. Why, then, hesitate an instant in levying taxes that will defray our ordinary expenditures? There can be really no reason but a desire to shirk responsibilities, that cannot long be postponed. The moment these are met all difficulties are at an end. Upon the levying of a tax, collectable within the year, Treasury Notes to an equal amount may be immediately issued against it. Such notes will be absorbed in its payment. The Public and the Banks will treat such notes as money, as they must be used as money, and will be discharged upon their payment into the Treasury. Every guarantee for safety will exist, and the banks can with safety receive and pay the Government notes over their counters. But to treat as money, notes that have no attributes in common with it—the amount of which can never be foreseen, and which depends upon future legislation for the value they may possess—would be a great error, and a great offence against society.

If the Banks receive such notes on deposit they instantly bring all their other securities to a similar standard. Whatever they are liable for must share in their assets. With a flood of Treasury notes on hand, it would be a long time before the day of specie payments would come round. This cannot come till an adequate system of taxation has restored to our Banks the gold they have lost. When this tax is paid matters will, and not before, begin to resume their normal condition.

The Rights of Neutrals.

Several of our cotemporaries seem anxious to prove that, in disavowing the act of Capt. WILKES, our Government has taken a step damaging to the honor and hostile to the interests of the country. We cannot but think that, in expressing such an opinion, they consult the disturbed and angry sensibilities of the moment, rather than the settled dictates of sober judgment. That act, and the principle on which it rests, would involve consequences which we cannot disregard in forming an opinion upon it. If we defend it, we admit the right of the cruiser of *any* belligerent to visit and search *any* neutral, and to seize and carry away from her any person or thing *which the Captain of that cruiser may deem contraband of war*. If we may do this toward English vessels, England or Spain, or Mexico may do it toward American vessels. It puts neutral commerce absolutely at the mercy of every belligerent that has any naval force upon the high seas.

This is simply what MADISON styled that substitution of force for the adjudication of regular tribunals, which amounts to war. True, England has asserted the right and has exercised it,—though practically she has suffered it to remain in abeyance for the last fifteen or twenty years. We easily proved, at the outset, from British precedents and British law-books that she had no right to complain of Capt. WILKES, who was only following her example. But this was not enough. We could easily put her in the wrong without putting ourselves thereby in the right. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Capt. WILKES did precisely what we have always insisted no belligerent had a right to do. He acted upon British precedents, and in flagrant violation of American law. Under such circumstances we can see no possible humiliation in a disavowal of his act. It is simply an assertion of our own principles, and a fresh repudiation of an odious British claim; and it is all the clearer, and all the more honorable because it was done for the benefit of British Commerce and to our own temporary detriment.

We must bear in mind, moreover, that this rebellion does not change the permanent relations of this country to the other nations of the earth. We shall still be a commercial nation,—profoundly interested in enlarging the claims and immunities of neutral commerce, and to be greatly benefited by every fresh guarantee of these claims which we can secure from the leading naval Powers of the world. The step now taken is one of the most important ever taken in this matter. England may or may not assent to Mr. SEWARD'S reasoning,—she may except or reject, or ignore entirely his statements of law upon this subject:—but she cannot escape the consequences of having made a demand based solely upon a principle she has hitherto rejected, and which, in past times, she has waged a war to enforce. Her cruisers can never hereafter visit and search and carry persons away from a French, Spanish, Russian or American vessel, at the will of their Commanders, without facing the fact that she has repudiated the right so to do by the most solemn act which a nation can perform. Her demand upon our Government, as a precedent and as establishing a principle, is worth all the law books in the British realm

Letters for the Seceded States.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please tell me and about forty others if there is *any way* by which letters can be sent to the seceded States. I have relations there that I would be glad to know are alive only. By so doing, you will oblige many readers. Very truly yours.

So far as we know, the only way in which letters can be forwarded to the seceded States is by direct permission of the military authorities, and under flags of truce. If sent *open* to Gen. WOOL, he will probably have them examined and forwarded, if there appears to be nothing objectionable in so doing. The general rule, however, is that all communication with the seceded States is cut off, and it is certainly unlawful if carried on without the specific permission of the military authorities.

Probable Homicide.

A MAN SHOT IN AN AFFRAY AT HARLEM.

On Monday night, a serious affray occurred in a drinking saloon, on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between two men named JAMES J. WALL and OWEN PHELAN, which resulted in PHELAN being shot with a pistol. The physicians who attended him, pronounced the wound to be of a very dangerous nature. An investigation of the circumstances connected with the quarrel developed the fact, that a dispute arose between the parties while in the saloon, and that HALL became so exasperated that he made threates of shooting his adversary, unless an apology was made. An officer was then called in, who searched WALL, but no weapon being found, he left. Scarcely had he done so, when the report of a pistol was heard. He immediately returned, and found PHELAN lying on the floor, with WALL standing over him, with a pistol in his hand. The latter had secreted his pistol during the search, and when the officer was gone, the quarrel was renewed, which resulted in PHELAN being shot in the groin. He was conveyed as soon as possible to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians in attendance pronounced him to be in a very critical condition, and stated that in all probability he could not recover. WALL was immediately arrested and locked up to await the result of PHELAN'S injuries. The prisoner is a clerk on board of the steamboat *Sylvan Shore*, which runs on the East River, between Harlem and the lower part of the City.

Another Man Seriously Shot.

A SOLDIER THE VICTIM.

On Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, a German soldier, named LOUIS FRIEDBACH, became involved in a quarrel with JOHN CARPENTER, at the recruiting-office, No. 126 Clinton-street. During the dispute, CARPENTER drew a pistol and shot his adversary in the left side. Dr. KIMBARK, who was in the vicinity, promptly attended the injured man, and temporarily dressed his wound, so that he could be conveyed to the hospital. The doctor pronounced the wound a dangerous one, and recommended that CARPENTER should be kept in close custody. The latter was arrested, and committed to await the result of FRIEDACH'S injuries.

Meeting of British Residents Relative to the Death of Prince Albert.

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

At the request of a number of British residents, I hereby give notice that a meeting will be held at the office of this Consulate on Saturday next, the 4th of January, at 2 o'clock P. M., of such of the British residents of this City as desire to join in an expression of sympathy and condolence with her Britannic Majesty on the occasion of the demise of his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

The Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Citizens' Bank suspended specie payment to-day.

CANADA IN ARMS.

Great War Preparations in Canada.

THEIR NATURE AND EXTENT.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE REGULAR FORCES.

Dispatch of Troops and Munitions of War from England.

The NEW-YORK TIMES was the first journal to announce that a Military Board, in session at Quebec had determined to prepare the Provinces for a contest with the United States. Since then the Canadian people have responded with alacrity to the warlike summons; and defensive works, on a large scale, have been commenced in exposed portions of the frontier lines. Apropos of this confirmation of the truth of our announcement, the *Tribune* has not had the manliness to apologize for its false statement that the "Canadian news in the TIMES was manufactured for the occasion." But when the truth of our assertions is as triumphantly established as it has been in the present case, we can afford to overlook a cotemporary's spleen at failing to obtain an important item of intelligence.

The military authorities of Canada must have felt tolerably certain that the *Trent* affair would breed trouble between Great Britain and the United States, otherwise they would hardly have undertaken to place the Provinces on a war footing without instructions from the Imperial Government. They may have been in possession of general instructions in anticipation of a rupture between the two countries, but no special instructions, flowing from the MASON-SLIDELL controversy, could have reached Canada until some days after orders had been issued to build fortifications and call out the militia. The Military Board, which held several sittings in Quebec, was composed of Lord MONCK, the newly appointed Governor of British North America, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, the celebrated defender of Kars, and the present popular Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, besides other officers of prominence and distinction. That the course they have thought proper to pursue will be fully indorsed by the Home Government, is apparent from its own energetic action in the premises. The military authorities of Canada, like their superiors in England, have evidently labored under the impression that the United States were determined to force a war with Great Britain. How this impression has gained a footing in the minds of sensible and educated people, it is difficult to find out. We are well aware that a notorious journal in this City has endeavored, by appealing to the worst passions of the vulgar, to provoke a quarrel between the two countries. We had a right, however, to presume that such vile incendiarism and such low scurrilous abuse as fill, day after day, the columns of the New York *Herald*, would be as correctly estimated by sensible Englishmen as by sensible Americans; and when we find Canadian journals reprinting the coarse tirades of the *Herald* and holding them up to their readers as American public sentiment, we are unable to decide which side is most guilty of fanning the flame of war.

POPULAR FEELING AGAINST THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

There is one notable Canadian journal—the most ably conducted and most widely circulated in the Province—that has done its utmost to stir up ill feeling between the people of the United States and of Great Britain. It is a journal as notorious in its incendiarism as the New-York *Herald*, though we will do our Provincial cotemporary the justice to say that it is infinitely more respectable, and decent, and correct in its language, than the New-York print referred to. We allude to the Toronto *Leader*; and, besides the influence that its own prominent position and unquestionad ability give it, it acquires additional influence from the fact that it is the recognized organ of the Provincial Government. It has been reported that an editor or proprietor of the *Leader* is in the pay of the rebel Government of JEFF. DAVIS. Possibly there is no more foundation for this than for any other idle rumor that circulates in society; but it certainly seems as though it would require some such connection or relationship to account for the deep-seated hostility that the *Leader* displays for the people of the United States and the Federal Government. No intelligent Canadian need be told that a war between Great Britain and America must prove most disastrous to the Provinces. *They* would be the battle-ground; *their* towns, villages and settlements would be laid waste, and, whichever party triumphed, Canada would suffer in about equal proportions, even as Virginia is suffering now from the effects of war. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to believe how any true and patriotic Canadian could deliberately undertake to provoke so ruinous a strife; and that the editor of the *Leader* has done this, no one who is in the habit of reading his paper will for a moment refuse to believe. The Northern Government has had one or two advocates among the journals of Canada; but the present violent war excitement in Canada demonstrates that our friends have been able to exercise much less influence than our enemies.

FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

After the military authorities had resolved to fortify the frontiers of Canada, Gen. WILLIAMS visited in person some of the points that would need defence in the event of war. He traveled as far as Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, and there the construction of two batteries, to be mounted with Armstrong guns, was immediately commenced. Forts are also to be erected at Ports Dalhousie and Colborne. At Toronto extentive batteries have been commenced. A battery of ten 60-pounder guns and one Armstrong will, when finished, command the harbor. Another will command the Great Western and Northern Railroads. Batteries, each to mount 36 guns, are also to be erected along the banks of the lake for the further protection of the harbor of Toronto. Kingston is already defended by a fortress that, next to the one at Quebec, is probably the strongest in America. Of the citadel of Quebec we have on more than one occasion given a minute description. Every American traveler is familiar with it, and few are disposed to question its impregnability as a fortress. These defensive works, as well as those opposite Kingston, are kept in constant repair, and require no unusual attention at the present time. Montreal, the commercial Capital of the Provinces, seems to be the only place undefended. There are batteries on St. Helen's Island, opposite the city, and it is probable that they will be placed in a condition of thorough efficiency. In case of war it is further probable that the Victoria Bridge would be protected, by a *tête de pont*, and that numerous batteries, for the defence of Montreal, would be erected. We have not heard, however, that any such works have been commenced. There was a report that the old fort of Chambly was to be put in a state of repair; but that is some fifteen miles from the city.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

On the 20th of December an official order was promulgated requiring the formation of one company from each battalion of the sedentary militia of Canada. At the present time some account of the organization of the Provincial Militia will prove interesting. The militia is divided into sedentary and active. The former consists of all males between the ages of 18 and 60, not disqualified by law, and they are again divided into service men and reserve men. The service men are between the ages of 18 and 45, and the reserve men between the ages of 45 and 60. In times of war, invasion, and insurrection, the only males between the ages of 18 and 60 exempt from militia service are, judges, clergy, professors of colleges, and teachers, and keepers or others in charge of prisons. The "service men" are composed of two classes: "First class service men" and "second class service men"—the former being unmarried men, and widowers without children, and the latter, married men and widowers with children. The unmarried men are, of course, first taken.

There are at present, in the Canadas, 459 battalions of militia, and the organization of one company of 75 privates, besides officers from each, gives a total force of about 38,000 men.

RIFLE AND VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

Besides the militia force called into active service, a great many volunteer rifle and artillery companies are in course of formation. The military enthusiasm of the Canadians is breaking out violently. A vast amount of this enthusiasm is explained by the fact that, during the Winter season, stagnation reigns in Canada; *ennui* then overpowers the Canadian mind; and the people are ready to seize with avidity any excitement that will quicken the circulation of the blood in a region of arctic severity. Military drill is very proper exercise in a cold climate, and it is probable that the exercise will be kept up throughout the Winter in spite of the assurance, now happily confirmed, that the peaceful relations of Great Britain and America will not be disturbed. For the reasons here given, the formation of volunteer companies in Canada has been commenced with spirit, and will doubtless be carried out with energy. In Collingwood a rifle company has been organized. In Hamilton, the men employed between that town and London, on the Great Western Railroad, have formed themselves into a regiment, and muster 800 strong. In Toronto, also, the men employed on the Grand Trunk Railroad have formed a rifle corps that musters 400 bayonets. In Montreal, the men employed in the same service have taken steps to form a similar corps. In Toronto several rifle companies are drilled regularly. In Brantford, as in every town in the Upper Province, one or more rifle companies have been either organized since the *Trent* affair, or are now in the course of formation. Ottawa, the new capital, is not behind her sister cities. The Montreal Victoria Rifles are said to be a flourishing organization, and the bank clerks of the commercial capital are forming a similar corps.

Quebec, being far removed from any possible danger, the military ardor there is of the most intense description. Not satisfied with one volunteer battery of artillery, the people are about to raise another immediately. The artillery is of the sort called flying, and is equipped with used-up cab-horses. The old town has also produced a squadron of cavalry very ferociously attired. We further hear that the law students of Quebec have formed a rifle corps, and have limited their number to 45. Why there should be any limit at all we do not know, unless it be that the law students are moved by a merciful fear that they might do too much execution. Altogether, Jean Baptiste Kannuck is immensely excited by the war news. He is as pleased as *Punch* to find that he can deck himself out *en militaire*, and raise himself to the level of the red-coated regulars, who make such sorry havoc among the girls and treat the swain civilian so scurvily!

TRANSFER OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

For several weeks past, cannon, rifled and smooth bore, and other munitions of war, have been transported from the great arsenals at Quebec to different points in the Province. Ships, laden with war *materiel*, have been arriving at Quebec all the summer, and very little attention has been paid to them by the American or Canadian Press. It now appears, however, that even in the event of hostilities, no munitions of war would be expected from Great Britain to Canada for the troops, at least during the present Winter,—a quantity sufficient to meet all demands being stored at Quebec. Rifles are required to arm the volunteers and the militia, but this deficiency does not seem to have been overlooked. At the first intimation of any trouble with the United States, the *Melbourne* was dispatched from England with 30,000 Enfield rifles, and she has probably reached her destination ere this. It will thus be seen that if the statesmen of Great Britain have not actually foreseen a war, they have done all they could, in a quiet way, to prepare for one.

REGULAR TROOPS IN CANADA.

At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion in the Southern States, the force of regular troops in the Provinces was exceedingly small. Several regiments had been drafted to the Crimea and to India during the wars there, and they had not been replaced. There were then in the Province a couple of brigades of artillery, one battalion of infantry in Quebec, one in Montreal, one at Toronto, and the Canadian Rifles at different points—making a total force of about 4,500 men. In July last two battalions of infantry, the fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade and a battery of Armstrong guns were brought to the Province by the *Great Eastern* and the *Golden Fleece*, and the regular force in the Canadas was thus augmented to about 8,000 men. This is the figure at which it stood when the difficulty about the *Trent* affair occurred.

Since then we have heard of reinforcements on a very large scale being sent out. We do not know how far the peaceful solution of our difficulty with England may affect the transmission of troops to the Canadas; but it is very probable that she will, while the civil war lasts, keep a much larger force in her American dependencies than she has hitherto done. It has been already announced that the *Persia*, with one regiment, and the *Australasian* with another, are on their way to Quebec. Besides this, two regiments, brought to Halifax during the Summer, have started, overland, for the same point. The London papers have made mention of various other regiments and battalions as under orders for immediate departure for foreign service in America. They include two battalions of guards, four battalions of line regiments, two batteries of artillery, a battalion of lancers and a brigade of engineers. Adding together, then, the force already in Canada, the troops on their way thither, and the regiments, which, according to the latest advices, were under orders to leave for the Provinces, we find that the Canadas will, within a month, be garrisoned by a regular force of 15,000 troops. The strength of the British army in Canada, in the event of war with the United States, would be immediately increased, it is asserted, to at least 30,000 men, and the scale upon which warlike preparations have been conducted in England, lead us to infer that this figure is not above the mark.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS IN WINTER.

It is believed by a great many people that the transportation of troops from Halifax to Quebec, overland, in the Winter months, is a desperate enterprise, only to be undertaken in desperate emergencies. This is not the case,—nearly every Winter troops pass overland from Halifax to Quebec. To those who are not afraid of a cold, clear, healthy atmosphere, the journey is by no means unpleasant, and travelers going to Europe not unfrequently take this route. From Halifax to St. Johns, and thence to Fredericton or Woodstock by rail, the journey is easy enough. There is then a distance of some 200 miles to be traversed before the railroad that trends along the northern shore of the St. Lawrence is struck at River du Loup, 130 miles below Quebec. That part of the route along which there is no railroad is usually traversed on sledges. The Winter roads are excellent, and, in the event of large bodies of troops being sent across, it is probable that wooden huts, stored with provisions, would be temporarily erected on the wayside. There is really nothing to prevent an army of any dimensions making this journey in the depth of Winter—and, if the soldiers are under proper discipline, there is no necessity for losing a man on the route, though the thermometer should fall, as it sometimes does, as low as thirty degrees below zero. The journey from Halifax to Quebec can be performed by a regiment of troops in from fifteen to sixteen days. Indeed, since the trouble with England has been talked about, a body of engineers have arrived at Quebec, overland, from Halifax, and they accomplished the distance in ten days.

DEFENCES OF THE LAKES.

In the event of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, the Canadians rely on the gunboat fleet of England for defensive and aggressive operations on the great lakes. This fleet would be one of the most formidable enemies that we would have to contend with. It consists of about 220 vessels, and is divided into four classes. The first-class is composed of screw steamers of 200 feet in length, and 350 horse-power. Each vessel carries two 100-pound Armstrong pivot guns, and four 42-pound Armstrong broadside guns. The second-class are each of 200 horse power, 150 feet long, and carry four 68-pounders. The gunboats of the third class are each about 100 feet long, and are armed with one 68-pounder pivot-gun and two brass 24-pounder howitzers on the broadside. The fourth class comprises vessels of about 80 feet long, each of 20-horse-power, and carrying two 32-pounder pivot-guns amidships. All these vessels could pass up the St. Lawrence canals; for the draught of the first-class gunboats does not reach ten feet, while the draft of the fourth class is only from 3½ to 4 feet. The most numerous are the third and fourth classes, boats built for the special purpose of navigating shallow creeks and inlets. These boats are capable of passing up the Chambly River into Lake Champlain. Their bulwarks are provided with moveable wrought-iron plates, rifle-proof, and reaching about seven feet above the deck, in order to protect the men from the enemy's riflemen, while forcing the passage of narrow rivers. Beside the gunboats, there is a fleet of mortar-boats, cutter-rigged, with small spars. Their tonnage averages 120, and their draft of water is from 4 to 5 feet. Each is about 40 feet long and 18 feet broad, and is armed with one 13-inch mortar. A large portion of this flotilla could be placed on the American lakes during the Summer season, within a month's notice, and unless our preparations were vigorous and prompt, some of our lake cities would inevitably suffer. Forewarned, however, is to be forearmed. All the British gunboats are slow of speed. We know their calibre, dimensions and power, and we should not be many weeks at war before an American flotilla would appear on the lakes, numbering, possibly, fewer vessels than the British can boast of, but in every way fitted to cope with the enemy.

WAR PREPARATIONS STILL GOING ON.

We are told that, in spite of the peaceful solution of the MASON-SLIDELL difficulty, the war preparations of England will still go on. An impression seems to prevail in the British mind that a war between the two countries will inevitably spring from the present troubles, and as long as such an impression exists, it would be extremely unwise on our part, if we failed to prepare ourselves for the struggle that may or may not come. The surest way to avert a war is to be fully ready to meet it. Great Britain is acting on this principle. We have pointed out the great preparations that both the Imperial and Provincial governments are making; and the law of self-preservation compels this country to imitate their example, and neglect nothing that can contribute to the proper defence of our frontiers and our coasts.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 537, will be published on THURSDAY MORNING. It will contain the latest intelligence up to the moment of going to press. In addition will be found:

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE GREAT DIFFICULTY, and the diplomatic correspondence by which it was preceded and effected.

LEADING ARTICLES ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE, reflecting the sentiment in England and France regarding the *Trent* affair.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours, or nearly five days.* We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Fire at the Oil Works.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your edition of Saturday, giving an exaggerated account of a fire at our works, calculated to unsettle the oil market, and do us much harm. The injury is confined to the burning of the connections of seven stills, the destruction of some two thousand gallons of unfinished oil, or a total loss of not to exceed $2,500. The fire does not in any way interfere with the daily supply of oil. Yours, &c.,

COZZENS & CO.

At Retail.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Beautiful and Useful Gift.—GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless Sewing Machine "no house complete without it—no family content without its merry click, or the still more magical 'noiseless' worker, that saves time, health and money. Your wife will greet such a gift with smiles of gratitude."—*Tribune*

MARRIED.

OLIVER—BROWER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. J. W. Lindsey, ROBERT H. OLIVER to Miss EMMA S. BROWER, all of this City.

ZENDER—WINCHELL.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Mr. Alexander, JUSTUS E. ZENDER to Miss ELLEN WINCHELL, both of this City.

JENKINS—DENTON.—In East Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. H. Mead, Mr. GEORGE W. JENKINS to Miss ELIZABETH DENTON.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

HOPPER—HUDSON.—In Somerville, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec 25, by Rev. D. T. Packard, ALON. HOPPER, of New-York City, and Miss CLARA M. HUDSON, of Somerville.

DIED.

GROSVENOR.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, ELIZA GROSVENOR, sister of the late Seth Grosvenor.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her nephew's residence, No. 21 Brevoort-place, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, M. D., aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 72 University-place.

BARNUM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, OLIVER S. BARNUM, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, in 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

MOSSMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, JESSIE W., daughter of Christine and Malcolm Mossman, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 203 West 13th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

KERR.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of the late William R. Kerr, of Cincinnati.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brother-in-law, D. F. Curry, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of St. George the Martyr, in 44th-st., near the 5th-av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Louisville and Cincinnati papers please copy.

WALKER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, Miss CHARLOTTE WALKER, youngest daughter of the late Abraham and Elizabeth Walker.

The friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, Royal A. Gaines, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, of scarlet fever, ELLA D., youngest daughter of William and Sarah A. Jenkins, aged 4 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 163 Clinton-st.

"For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

YOUNGMAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, EDWARD YOUNGMAN, the only son of Frederick and Catherine Youngman, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, No. 290 Broome-st., without further notice.

ASHBEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, Mrs. MARGARET ASHBEY, aged 85 years, 4 months and 4 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of C. J. Swend, No. 100 Franklin-av., between Park and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

☞ Glen Cove papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31, EDWIN SAGE, infant son of Wm. M. and Lizzie B. Raymond.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 77 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

LOOP.—In Addison, N. Y., after a week's illness, Mrs. MARY VIVIAN, the devoted wife of Rev. D. W. C. Loop, aged 32 years and 8 months.

SANDERSON.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, of scarlet fever, HOWARD CARROLL, youngest son of Edward P. and Elise C. Sanderson, aged 1 year, 9 months and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, F. B. Grassous, Esq., Lamartine-av., Yonkers, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

DOLLNER.—In Copenhagen, Denmark, on Friday, Nov. 29, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH DOLLNER, sister of Harold Dollner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75 years.

CASHMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, Mrs. ELIZABETH CASHMAN, widow of Daniel Cashman, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, English Neighborhood, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Weehawken Ferry, foot of 42d-st., at 11½ A. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

MAITLAND.—In Dresden, Germany, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, STUART C. MAITLAND, of Compston, Scotland, formerly of New-York.

REILLY.—Owing to the non-arrival of the remains of Sergeant ALEXANDER M. REILLY (Lincoln Cavalry) from Virginia yesterday, his funeral will not take place until Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 671.—Dec. 31, 1861.
42, 39, 65, 46, 43, 47, 9, 62, 74, 52, 38, 37, 73, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 672.—Dec. 31, 1861.
67, 20, 6, 74, 16, 56, 33, 19, 63, 24, 17, 2.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT

Only $12

PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined: this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1855, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gum, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

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ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
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As they charge only
HALF RATES.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1862.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
NEARLY
EVERY HOUR!!
EVERY HOUR!!
EVERY HOUR!!
EVERY HOUR!!

During the entire DAY and EVENING, the first commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., at each of which will be produced that

MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,

prepared expressly for these holidays, at an enormous expense,

ONDINA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS,

in the course of which is introduced

RANDALL'S GREAT MECHANICAL SCENE,

THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,

the most beautiful, attractive, even brilliant scene ever presented to a New-York audience, the FAIRY NYMPHS floating in the air, rising from opening, bursting buds of flowers, resting in mid air upon wreaths of roses floating upon the surface of the glassy lake, &c., &c., and these nymphs beautiful living young ladies, making the most GORGEOUS, EVEN BEWILDERING SPECTACLE ever witnessed in America. The cast of this piece embraces the names of

Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mr. J. E. NAGLE,
Mrs. R. FRANCE, Mr. HADAWAY,
Miss C. ALFORD, Mr. JAMISON,
Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mr. J. H. CLARKE,
Miss PEARSON, Mr. BRIDGEMAN,

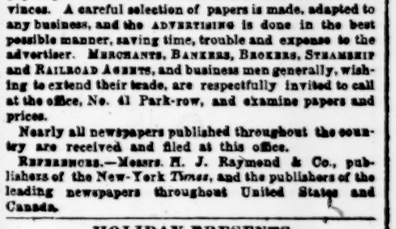
and a host of other talented artists.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

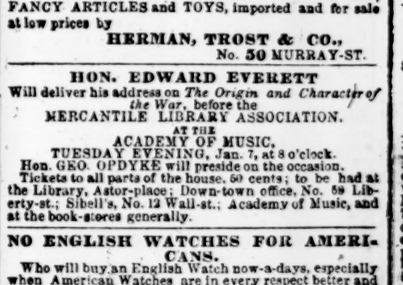
ACT. I. LEAFY DELL AND ENCHANTED LAKE.
CHORUS OF NAIADS.
ONDINA'S DREAM. Dark and Gloomy Wood.
The Storm Demon and his Attendants.
THE GOBLIN DWARF.
VESTIBULE OF THE CASTLE.
INTERIOR OF RUDOLPH'S COTTAGE.
Ondina and Sir Huldbrand.
Appearance of Ondina Floating on the Waters.
GLADE IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST.
Combat—Sir Huldbrand and Amplens.
Demon Grove and Elfin Ground.
ROCK OF THE LURLEIBERG BY MOONLIGHT.
Invisible Chorus—Naiads.
ACT II. WATER CAVERN BENEATH THE RHINE.
CORAL CAVERN OF ONDINA.
ABODE OF THE NAIADS.
HOMAGE TO ONDINA.
Grand Ballet by the Nymphs of the Rhine.
Pas seul, La Sylphide. Pas Ondine.
Assembling of Naiads in Caverns of the Deep.
ACT III.—HALLEN HULDBRAND'S CASTLE.
NAIAD'S CAVERN—Resolve of Vengeance.
DARK CHAMBER.
STALACTITE CAVE AND RIVER VIEW.
CHORUS.
GRAND MARCH AND EVOLUTIONS,
BY THE
FAIRY BODY-GUARD OF ONDINA.
ACT IV.—Spacious Apartment and Hall of Audience.
AMAZON MESSAGE.
Departure of the Queen for
ONDINA'S BOWER OF BEAUTY
ONDINA'S BOWER OF BEAUTY
IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST, AND
ABODE OF THE FAIRIES,

Embracing the entire extent of the Stage, with numerous Mechanical Changes by R. Randall, of London, in which Forty Young Ladies, classically grouped, personate the Fairy Court. This wonderful scene has been several months in preparation, and is now produced at an expense of over $7,000.

In addition to this superb Fairy piece, which alone is worth double the price of admission, and which the frequent repetition will enable every visitor to see, the following unparalleled Living Curiosities may be seen at all hours, day and evening.



THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador. He is now sick and may not live. So come and see him before he dies.



THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt,
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish from every sea and river, its EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, 12 TINY LIVING SEA-HORSES, THE GREAT MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, THE MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS, and a multitude of other Novelties, which can be seen nowhere but at Barnum's Museum.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO. 50 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

FRENCH CHINA VASES.
FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BRONZE STATUETTES, CLOCKS AND CARD TRAYS.
PARIAN STATUETTES, VASES, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Useful and ornamental TERRA COTTA and LAVA WARES, CHAMPAGNE and other WINE GLASSES, FANCY

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 9,866 bbls. Flour, 220 sacks Corn-meal, 718 bushels Wheat, 225 bushels Corn, 2,103 bushels Oats, 2,081 bushels Malt, 6,184 packages Provisions, and 832 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

Prices of Ashes in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Pots, per 100 lbs	$5 12½	$4 75	$6 00
Pearls, per 100 lbs	5 37½	5 00	6 00

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 100 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 150 bags Rio, at 18¾c.@19c. ℔ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark that "The market for Rio, during the past week, has been unsettled by the action of the Government in reference to the increased tariff, and holders have withdrawn their stocks for enhanced prices. In the absence of any business, quotations may be considered nominal." The following is a statement of the monthly receipts and sales of Rio and Santos Coffee, in this market, during the year 1861:

RECEIPTS.	Bags.	SALES.	Bags.
January	35,511	January	31,842
February	58,603	February	57,022
March	37,181	March	36,670
April	30,530	April	35,760
May	57,472	May	10,323
June	59,755	June	34,656
July	96,055	July	73,493
August	38,498	August	48,089
September	27,080	September	78,950
October	23,049	October	36,410
November	34,501	November	38,058
December	44,992	December	57,844
Total	551,627	Total	546,117
Santos	32,089	Santos	29,589
Rio	519,538	Rio	516,528

RECAPITULATION.

	Stock, Jan. 1, '61.	Receipts, In 1861.	Sales. In 1861.	Stock, Jan. 1, '62.
Santos Coffee, bags	1,000	32,089	29,589	3,500
Rio Coffee, bags	37,507	519,538	516,528	40,517
Grand total	38,507	551,627	546,117	44,017

STOCK OF RIO.

Dec. 28, 1861, Baltimore, bags	15,000
Dec. 28, 1861, Philadelphia, bags	800
Dec. 31, 1861, New-York, bags	44,017
Grand total	59,817

Prices of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Java, ℔ lb	15½c.@16½c.	25c.@26c.
Rio, ℔ lb	10½c.@12½c.	17c.@19c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, including Middlings, at 37c.@38½c. ℔ lb.; sales 900 bales

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Mid. Upl'ds ℔ lb	11 @11½	11¾@11¾	37@37½	
Mid. Gulfs ℔ lb	12 @12¼	11¼@11¾	11¾@11¾	38@38½

CHEMICALS—Bi. Carb. Soda has been freely purchased for immediate and future delivery, at 4¾c. No important changes in Soda Ash, or Sal. Soda. Stock, in first hands, 3,000 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda, and 250 casks Soda Ash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered to-day, and has been quoted a shade higher, but the demand has not been very active. The reported sales, since our last, have been 16,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05, chiefly at $6, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in good request, at buoyant prices; sales 3,800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 25@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including superfine at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 65@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including new Liver Raisins, at $3 40, and new Bunch do., at $3 20 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day. Holders have claimed an advance of 2c. ℔ bushel, which buyers have been reluctant to pay. Sales 53,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 45@$1 48; Amber do., at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 42; mixed Western at $1 37@$1 40; Amber Wisconsin at $1 34½@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring, $1 30@$1 35; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 30; White State, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is in limited demand, at rising rates; sales 28,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western; 67c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; State at 42c.@43c.; and Jersey at 39c.@41c. ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and buoyant, at 82½c.@85c. ℔ bushel; sales 12,500 bushels. Barley is inquired for, and is improving; sales of 4,100 bushels were made, including Canada at 73c., and State at 75c., ℔ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Superfine State Flour, ℔ bbl	$5 20@$5 35	$5 40@$5 55
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl	5 50@ 5 65	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western Flour, ℔ bbl	5 20@ 5 35	5 40@ 5 55
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl	5 50@ 7 25	5 65@ 6 90
Extra Canadian Flour, ℔ bbl	5 65@ 7 25	5 75@ 6 75
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl	5 40@ 7 25	5 75@ 8 25
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl	3 25@ 4 10	3 00@ 4 00
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl	3 10@ 3 50	3 00@ 3 30
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1 40@ 1 55	1 45@ 1 60
Red and Amber Wheat, ℔ bush	1 18@ 1 35	1 25@ 1 45
Corn, ℔ bushel	70@ 72	65@ 67
Rye, ℔ bushel	75@ —	82½@ 85
Barley, ℔ bushel	65@ 80	72@ 80
State Oats, ℔ bushel	38@ 38½	42@ 43

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. E. D. BELL reviews thus: "The uncertainty of our political matters for the past fortnight quite unsettled the market, and greatly diminished the export trade. Much difficulty has been experienced in the execution of many of the late orders by the restriction of shipping to neutral vessels, and the high rates of freight demanded by them. The settlement of the *Trent* affair with England, as announced on Saturday last, will remove a portion of that difficulty. At this season of the year our receipts are confined to railroad facilities, which are quite limited. Various causes during the past two weeks have operated to depress the trade in Flour, and the transactions have been on a limited scale, both for home use and export, giving buyers decidedly the advantage, but at the Exchange on Saturday and yesterday, with more favorable political news, holders advanced their rates, and the market closed firmly at the advance. For Wheat prices have been irregular. The stock is so light that holders do not press sales, and are rather disposed to await the future wants of buyers. The sales of the last few days have been light. Indian Corn is in large stock, and with high freights and other drawbacks, is quiet and inactive. Rye is less plenty and firmer. The export clearances for the fortnight from this port aggregate to Great Britain and Ireland 120,457 bbls. Flour, 1,291,124 bush. Wheat; 333,215 bush. Corn. To France, 15,255 bbls. Flour; 196,201 bush. Wheat. To Portugal, 6,290 bush. Wheat. To the Continent, 13,042 bbls. Flour; 78,224 bush. Wheat; 128,015 bush. Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 27, '61	533,956	8,114,572	4,598,685
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Dec. 19, '61	90,685	856,280	145,979
Baltimore	Dec. 19, '61	15,222	213,274	9,300
Boston	Dec. 20, '61	32,790	4,866	19,044
Other Ports	Dec. 13, '61	2,795	$09,440	—
Total		675,448	9,697,602	4,873,098
To about same period, 1860		906,991	11,248,029	2,179,418
To about same period, 1859		168,900	347,977	—
To about same period, 1858		88,787	412,425	319,352

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to Dec. 17, 1861	441,836	6,141,740	221,113	546,503
From other Ports, to latest dates	12 897	67,558	75	15,677

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate supply and fair demand, at 70c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
North River Bale, ℔ 100 lbs	90c.@95c.	70c.@85c.

HIDES—Have been in more demand, at full prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Buenos Ayres, ℔ lb	21c. @21½c.	22c.@22½c.
Rio Grande, ℔ lb	20½c.@21c.	21c.@21½c.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at previous quotations, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
New, ℔ lb	24c.@30c.	15c.@24c.

LEATHER—The principal demand has been for Hemlock Tanned Sole, which is advancing.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Oak, light and med., ℔ lb	26c.@30c.	26c.@30c.
Hemlock, light & med., ℔ lb	18½c.@21c.	17c.@21½c.

METALS—Have been quoted very firm to-day, and transactions have been limited.

Prices of Metals in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Copper, Ref'd Ing., ℔ lb	19 @—	19½ — 27 @—
Iron, Eng. Bar, ℔ ton	$40 00 @52 50	— —
Iron, Scotch Pig, ℔ ton	20 00 @21 00	22 00 @23 50
Iron, Sheet, Eng., ℔ lb	— 3½@— 3¾	— 3¾@— 6¼
Lead, Pig, ℔ 100 lbs	5 25 @ 5 50	6 75 @ 7 00
Spelter, Plates, ℔ lb	— — @— 4¾	— 5½@— 5¾
Tin, Banca, ℔ lb	— 28 @— 29	— 32 @— —
Tin, Straits, ℔ lb	— 26½@— 27	— 30 @— 30½
Tin, Plates, 1X, ℔ box	9 00 @ 9 12½	9 75 @10 00
Zinc, Sheets, ℔ lb	— 6½@— —	— 7¼@— 7¾

MOLASSES—The market has been inactive; prices have not varied:

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	2,690	4,101	3,826
Clayed Cuba, hhds	1,358	931	531
Porto Rico, hhds	—	622	1,074
Total, hhds	4,028	5,654	5,431
Total, bbls	1213	2081	1,963

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
New-Orleans, ℔ gal	52c.@53c.	32c.@37c.	50c.@55c.
Cuba Musc'a, ℔ gal	— @ —	18c.@23c.	22c.@28c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand, especially Common, which has advanced to $6 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine inactive. Spirits Turpentine is held at $1 40 ℔ gallon, but is quiet.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Crude Turpen., ℔ 280 lbs	$2 50 @$2 75	Nominal.
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	34 @ 36	$—@$1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl	2 12½@ 2 37½	9@ 9 50
Common Resin, ℔ 310 lbs	1 25 @ —	6@ —

OILS—The principal kinds have been in lively request, at firmer rates, including Crude Sperm, at $1 33@$1 35; Crude Whale at 46c.@48c., and Linseed at 66c.@67½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet to-day, at $12@$12 50 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8@$9 50 for Prime. ℔ bbl. Sales 950 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 950 boxes, at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard is lower; 1,600 tcs. and bbls., poor to prime, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request at full rates; sales, since our last, 900 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 5½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$15 75 @$16 25	$12 00 @$12 50
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl	10 25 @ 12 50	8 00 @ 9 50
Cut Meats, ℔ lb	— 5½@— 8¼	— 4 @— 6
Rep'ked Mess Pk, ℔ bl	8 00 @ 10 00	11 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ℔ lb	— 10½@— 10¾	— 7¾@— 8¾
State Butter, ℔ lb	— 15 @— 20	— 16 @— 21
Cheese, ℔ lb	— 9 @— 10¾	— 5½@— 7½

RICE—Sales, 1,200 bags East India, to arrive, on private terms.

Prices of Rice in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs	$3 00@$4 25	$2 75@$3 87½	$6 62½@$7 50

SUGARS—Sales to day: 270 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 8,200 bags Manila at 7¾c., and 314 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ℔ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cuba, hhds	20,256	34,489	17,692
English Island, hhds	—	790	570
New-Orleans, hhds	334	235	376
Porto Rico, hhds	795	1,138	1,655
Total, hhds	21,383	36,643	20,293
Total, bags	20,648	141,488	94,544
Total, boxes	20,620	16,758	17,514
Melado, hhds	818	4,759	1,426

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, ℔ lb	4¾c.@6¾c.	6¾c.@8¾c.
New-Orleans, ℔ lb	4¾c.@7¾c.	9c. @9¾c.
Porto Rico, ℔ lb	5¾c.@7¾c.	8c. @9¾c.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are stiffly held, but are quiet.

Prices of Teas in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Hyson, ℔ lb	35c.@60c.	75c.@93c.
Oolong	30c.@60c.	55c.@80c.
Souchong	25c.@45c.	38c.@65c.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at very full prices. Sales, since our last, 83 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@11¾c.; and 44 cases Seed Leaf, at 7¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, during 1861:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Ysra.	Total.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1861, bales	5,157	859	900	1,964	8,880
Received since, bales	14,941	4,422	50	3,123	22,536
Total	20,098	5,281	950	5,087	31,416
Sales to Dec. 31, 1861, bales	14,075	5,281	950	4,408	24,714
Stock, Jan. 1, 1862, bales	6,023	—	—	679	6,702

Prices of Tobacco in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Kentucky, ℔ lb	4c. @13½c.	8½c. @16c.
Cuba, ℔ lb	20c.@23c.	20c.@23c.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., at 19½c. @20c. ℔ gallon.

Prices of Whisky in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1860.	1861.
Domestic, ℔ gallon	19c.@19½c.	19½c.@20c.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TILLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the month of December the demand for all kinds of domestic fleece and pulled Wools was quite active, and continues for the low and medium qualities principally, the prices of which now rule higher than for the finer grades. The stock of the former is quite light, while that of the latter is ample for the present demand, although it is by no means considered large. California Wools have been in good request, at improved rates, and been well sold up, so far as the stock is concerned. In fine foreign Wools there has been an improved demand. Sales have been made of average lots of Mestizo at 20c. @23c., net cash, and of Cape at 28c., six months. The medium class of foreign Wools have likewise been in active demand, at a decided advance upon the prices ruling during the month of November. The market, at present, is nearly bare of this kind of stock, notwithstanding the arrivals at this port from the 6th of November to the 25th of December were nearly, if not quite, 14,800 bales of all descriptions. Of the very low qualities—carpet yarn and blanket stock—the market is better supplied, and during the last month the demand was a little better, but without any particular improvement in prices. The shipments of wool from European and other foreign countries will be in a great measure stopped while the difficulties between the United States and England are pending. The European markets have also been so generally cleared out of wools adapted to the present demand, that it is with exceeding difficulty that orders can be executed. We have, therefore, no ground to expect an accumulation here of stock, and prices must for the present rule high. The London auction sales of Colonial and about 5,000 bales low wools terminated on the 13th ultimo. There had been a further decline in inferior and faulty lots of Cape and Australian. The low wools brought full prices. The next important sales of low wools will be held at Liverpool, commencing about the 18th inst., when 17,000 bales East India and 8,000 bales other low wools will be sold."

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
American Fleece, ℔ lb	30c.@55c.	47c.@52c.
American Pulled, ℔ lb	25c.@42c.	42c.@48c.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day; rates, however, have been very firm. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Pork, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c. @70c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel.

The Impostor Hurd.

SCRANTON, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Lieut. HURD who has been representing himself as a returned prisoner, is supposed to be a young scamp from Providence, in this County. He is a tall, slim person, with a cork leg. He lost his limb from the effects of a fever sore. He left home several weeks since, and is known to have represented himself as a wounded prisoner, and has received donations from the charitable, as such. People here thought nothing of it, until they saw the statement in Tuesday's TIMES. TRIPP and PALMER spoken of, are both in Richmond, as letters have been received from them dated as late as the 5th of this month.

We trust you will warn the public against him, as he is one of the most notorious liars living, and we think he has gulled the people too long; he ought to be arrested at once and sent to jail.

We think there can be no doubt about his being the person, as Mr. PALMER, brother of the one spoken of in his pretended report, met him on the cars and conversed with him. He told about the same story as in the TIMES. Since his (PALMER'S) return home, he has heard a description of him, and thinks it must be the same person. His real name is ROBERT LACKEY. Guard the public against him. S.

COTTON GROWING IN ILLINOIS.—We are gratified to learn that the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad are preparing to do all that their position warrants, in the way of encouraging the growth of cotton in Southern Illinois. The testimony which they have gathered, knowing as they do the sources whence it comes, seems to have satisfied them that the staple can be grown along the line of their road as a certain, easy and highly remunerative crop, at any price to which cotton will be likely to fall within the next five years. At present market rates, the product of each acre would be, when baled and ready for sale, about $160—a pecuniary temptation to men who are raising Indian corn at 8 to 10 cents per bushel, which will not be without its effect. We learn further that a series of experiments for acclimating the cotton plant, so that it may ripen in all the State as far north as Ottawa, will be undertaken by private individuals. Planting, this year, native seed produced as far north as the plant matures, they will next year put in the earliest ripened seed of this year's crop, and each succeeding season, by judicious management, shorten up the time required for producing a crop, and thus push the culture gradually northward where our hot seasons are now too brief for cotton planting with success—a plan that all florists and horticulturists understand, and that has been pursued with many semi-tropical plants with perfect success.—*Chicago Tribune, Dec. 22.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29

FROM AMERICA.

America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America* will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. She understands her business in either capacity, is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. The best City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East-13th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant American young girl to take care of children, and make herself useful; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a capable and trustworthy woman, in a private family; understands her business well; can be seen and recommended from her present employers. Inquire at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. To save annoyance in the store, ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at W. H. Jackson & Co.'s, grocers, under the 5th-av. Hotel.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, in a private family or boarding-house, or to go out by the day; best of references given. Apply at No. 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding house; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East-17th st., fourth floor, front room, No. 18.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable and trustworthy young woman desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl a situation as seamstress or nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; will wash and iron for a lady and child; or as laundress and chambermaid; wages $6 to $7 a month, in City or country. Call at 151 East 21st-st., for two days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housework-ers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, by an experienced person, a position as clerk or salesman, in a grocery or variety store. The best of reference. Address C. A. C., Box No. 166, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 185, Newport, R. I.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation in a hardware house, by a young man who has had eight years experience in the business, and can furnish the best of references. Address H. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation. He is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver; understands waiting on table if required; is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Can give the best of reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Address J. W. W., Box No. 219, *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 120 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES.—A Commercial Traveler, of ten years' experience, will shortly make a tour through the West, in addition to commissions already engaged, he would like to add one or two more from houses of good standing and reliability. Address G. W. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address S. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND BY a stout young man, who has had four years' experience as clerk in a first-class grocery. Address L. A. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan, worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.
LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:
SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.
SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I enclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman, who is a first-class cook, and who can produce references of the best character; none other need apply; to go eight miles from the City, and is to do the washing and ironing; the family consists of three persons. Apply at No. 15 William-st., on Thursday morning, from 9 to 11½ o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWEEN 25 and 35 years of age, who is a good accountant, and has some knowledge of machinery, to superintend the general business of a manufacturing establishment and to reside in this City. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office, with references. No application will be entertained unless full references are given.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately Soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE:
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves Readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE, A heating-apparatus, consisting of boiler and number of Gould's radiators; have been used but a short time and will be disposed of without regard to cost, to suit the times. Apply or address No. 156 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
of
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.
Prices from 75 cents to $25,

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BECKER'S PATENT REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES are very appropriate on account of their elegant appearance, and being the only make that shows every style of those pictures correct without handling. They hold from two to twelve, and even fifty dozen pictures. In different patterns of rosewood and black walnut. For sale at our first stereoscopic depôts and opticians.
Manufactory, No. 411 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Pal

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. Ronnar Bannon & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
Nos. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next, by order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 3D-AV., (Opposite the Cooper Institute). Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE TWO YEARS' TREASury Notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, issued under the Act of the 2d of March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such Notes to the 1st of January, 1862, will be paid at this office after that day, provided that such Notes, with a schedule signed by the holder thereof, showing the number, date and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st of January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification and stamping.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

UNITED STATES THREE YEARS 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are now ready to be issued at this office in exchange for gold coin or United States demand notes. In addition to the principal the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest upon said bonds up to the date of issue inclusive.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper institute. Deposits made on or before the 14th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Po ll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.

T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, due January 1, will be paid at Webster Bank or at my office, No. 114 State-st. Boston, Dec. 30, 1861.

CHAS. A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will receive interest (Six per Cent.) as from the 1st.

This Bank has received, during the past year, (a time of commercial and industrial depression), $46,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., WILL PAY, on and after 2nd January, interest on the following securities:

Indiana State Bank Bonds, issue of $1,390,000, 5 per cent.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cent.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cent.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Town of Harmar, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Indiana Central Railroad Company's First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company's 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds.

The State of Indiana has placed money in the hands of Winslow, Lanier & Co., to pay the January interest on her 2½ and 5 per cent. stocks, on the checks of the agent of State, at No. 36 Wall-st.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1862:

Chicago City.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway, guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
Also,
Interest on New-York State Stock.
6½ per cent. Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
6 per cent Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 26, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE 1st prox., will be paid in Currency by Messrs KETCHUM, SON & CO., of New-York, or by the Treasurer at Bridgeport.

The Bonds of the Company maturing on that day, of which there are $50,000, may be exchanged for other Bonds of the Company, retaining the same perfect security, and the same rate of interest, or they will be promptly paid in cash at either of the places named, at the option of the holders.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date.

M. BROWN, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERRAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVings Institution—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules enjoined thereby) at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Three and One Half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer book will remain closed until the 8th day of January. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENNINGS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862, by order of the Board.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo).

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 7th January prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January,

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICE No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 23 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 28th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an infallible cure to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of, remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

May be had Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR OF LIFE restores manhood to youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most successful principles. As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 156th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbids too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 426 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and knows, they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.

ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
JOHN A. TWEEDY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.

J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.

No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 29 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
H. F. DOOLITTLE,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 29 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
LAWSON ARMS,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO. terminates this day by limitation, and the retirement of GEORGE S. CARY. The affairs of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership under the style of HOWARD, SANGER & CO., and will continue the business at Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

SAMUEL E. HOWARD,
HENRY SANGER,
CYRUS BUTLER,
MICHAEL SNOW,
JOSEPH B. BRUSH,
RICHARD BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm-name of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE CARPENTER retiring therefrom.

GEORGE CARPENTER,
W. R. VERMILYE,
W. M. VERMILYE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the exchange, banking and stock commission business at No. 44 Wall st., under the firm of VERMILYE & COMPANY.

W. M. VERMILYE.
W. R. VERMILYE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., expires this day by limitation.

Mr. RUSSEL STEBBINS and Mr. RUFUS HOYT, or either of them, are authorized to settle the business and sign in liquidation.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHANIEL BROWN,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, JR.

NEW-YORK, December 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSH

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Public Feeling in Boston Relative to the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—The Point to be Gained by the United States, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

Of course, every one experiences a certain feeling of relief, now that this other gloomy cloud of war is carried away; yet, probably, no where in the country is such intense bitterness toward England felt as here in Boston, since the warlike preparations of the British Government and our own surrender of the emissaries. A prominent conservative gentleman, long known as a friend to England, said, yesterday, that this reparation was like holding one's face to be slapped by a powerful bully, while he presented a pistol to your head. It could not be helped, but it was none the less a burning insult and a cowardly advantage, taken of an adversary in his moment of weakness.

The *Daily Advertiser* speaks of the hostile preparations of England, and the whole *animus* of the English demand under the circumstances, as in the last degree base and dishonorable. The *Post*, which, though Democratic, has now hosts of friends by its patriotic support of the Government, casts no reproach at the Administration, and feels that the whole question is involved in uncertainty and difficulty.

The Hotspurs and Judges who were so forward in giving their opinions at the Wilkes banquet of the procedure, are probably engaged now in calmly digesting their crude words. One cause of the peculiar bitterness here is, that Boston, through its upper classes, has been closely united with Great Britain through innumerable ties of mutual hospitality and literary sympathy, and the selfish, arrogant position of both people and Government toward our struggles, has been felt like the desertion or indifference of a friend in one's misfortune. There are plenty of people here who would give fortune and lives for one good stroke with any chance of success at the Power, which, till this year, has been their model of all virtues and excellencies. Yet all agree that the Administration has acted wisely and cautiously, and the President will be even more firmly rooted than ever in popular affections for having dared to resist the passion of the moment for the sake of law, justice and the welfare of the Republic.

Everyone sees, too, the ability, dexterity and fairness of Mr. SEWARD'S position; and they must feel that he has covered, as well as any one possibly could, an inglorious retreat or a disagreeable repairing of a wrong. Still it is remarked that the popular mind must not be deceived into supposing that Mr. SEWARD has extorted from England any absolute concession of a principle. By implication it may henceforth be urged by this Government that no arrests of hostile persons can be made on the deck of a neutral ship, but that ship and passengers must be taken in for adjudication before a Prize-Court. A similar principle, you remember, was contended for in the strongest terms by Mr. MADISON in 1812: "Would the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjusted without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, *would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons are at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.*"

Yet the English Government has not fairly and fully conceded this principle. It was undoubtedly more wise as well as more dignified in Mr. SEWARD that he made no conditions for his doing what he considered to be politic. He leaves the corresponding concessions to the sense of honor and justice, which he (diplomatically) supposes still to abide in the hearts of English statesmen.

The principal point made by able lawyers against the Secretary's argument is, not that the deciding the case by Capt. WILKES on his own deck was illegal, (which nearly all admit,) but as to the *nature of the reparation*. They claim that an apology or a payment of damages for detention was sufficient, without the restoring of the persons of those treasonable citizens. On this subject, perhaps common sense is as good a guide as legal acumen. The injury is one in part of feeling, and in part the right of asylum. The reparation must be to feeling, and it seems can be made in no way but by restoring the persons to the protection of a neutral flag. Certainly England (or America in like circumstances) would have accepted no other.

It seems to us that this feeling of humiliation which so many express, is plainly unreasonable and unchristian. We have done an act of injustice—nearly all agree—unwittingly and, we may say, through accident. The British Government, in the politest terms of language (and with the most savage accompaniment of action), demands reparation. Because our old adversary has acted like a bully, shall we refuse to do right, or feel ashamed because we have done so? Every right minded man ought to feel that he had never so much reason as now to feel proud of his country and his Government, when it dared to do justice against popular passion.

As you allow your correspondents considerable freedom on this question, will you permit me to say that the tone in which many of our publicists and legal authorities have discussed this whole important question, has been lamentably narrow and unwise.

SLIDELL and MASON, and their capture or surrender, are matters of to-day—soon to pass out of memory,—but International Law is for all ages and includes the most vital interests of this country and humanity. Wise gentlemen have debated this question as if the satisfaction of our pique against the rebel emissaries, or the making a good case against England, even by an *argumentum ad hominum*, were the most important considerations. For the time, we have forgotten the whole policy of our brief history—all the bonds of mutual views on international law which have united us to FRANCE; the many interests of this Republic, through succeeding ages, as a neutral Power; the spirit of humanity and enlightened wisdom which dictated this policy; the former demands of our statesmen, and the provisions of three, if not more, solemn treaties—all, merely that we might catch and hold two petty conspirators.

If we mistake not, the United States have two treaties with France, one with Prussia and one with the Netherlands, maintaining the advanced principle (which these publicists have been just assailing,) that the neutral flag shall protect any persons belonging to a belligerent power, who are not directly engaged in hostile practices. France has a similar treaty with England. It is a provision which ought to be included in the international law of all nations. It is so strongly held by French publicists that M. THOUVENEL, in his dispatch, alludes to it almost as an axiom; and MAUTEFEUILLE goes so far as to say, that not even a military person, "should he be even a redoubtable General whose presence might change the face of the war," *and going to a belligerent* port, ought to be arrested on board of a neutral regular mail packet, sailing from a neutral port, provided he be not accompanied with a number of military persons.

This is a principle which, instead of being questioned by the United States, ought to be urged by them in the strongest degree. There is no Power to whom it is so absolutely needful. If the old British principle prevailed—or at least the British practice—and a war occurred between us and any European Power, we should be almost cut off from all diplomatic intercourse with the civilized world. Such an advanced position, secured by us in international law, would be worth a hundred Slidells and Masons.

Therefore we deeply regret the position taken by so many writers of late on this subject; we regret even that Mr. SEWARD sought to prove the emissaries on a neutral packet, sailing from a neutral port to a neutral port, contrabanded persons. The authorities he quotes are admitted by our best publicists as very doubtful, often referring solely to the forfeiture of the vessels, not to the persons, and generally being cases of vessels sailing from a belligerent to one of its own colonies. No absolute precedent has yet been adduced by any writer for the present case. The *dictum* of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, in regard to arresting ambassadors, rests on a passage of VATTEL, which refers to the arrest of an ambassador passing over *belligerent* territory, and so is not a good foundation for the present instance.

Besides, we have always opposed the extreme assertion of belligerent rights by the British Admiralty Courts. It is far more in harmony with the past policy of our Government and its future interest to hold by the French authorities, and take the position henceforth that all persons not engaged in directly hostile practices, sailing under a neutral flag, are protected by that flag. In addition to our noble motto, "*Free flag, free goods*," let us proclaim "*Free flag, free persons.*"

C. L. B.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPORT—COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—COMPLIMENTS TO THE CHAIRMAN, THE CLERKS AND THE REPORTERS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, the annual report of the Corporation Counsel was received, and one thousand copies ordered printed. Out of 133 actions, only 16 have been decided against the City.

The Board concurred in granting the extra allowance of $250 each to the Councilmanic clerks.

The resolution from the Councilmen, making the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper, came up. The Board, by a vote of 11 to 5, refused to lay it on the table. It was, however, laid over another day, under the requirement of the rule.

The Board adopted a list of about a hundred and fifty Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, complimenting the retiring Chairman, H. W. GENET, Esq., for his impartiality and efficiency in discharging the onerous duties of the chair; also congratulating him upon his being about to assume the responsible position of County Clerk.

Mr. GENET responded, briefly thanking the members for their uniform courtesy, and the reporters for the general impartiality of their reports.

On motion of Ald. DAYTON, the complimentary resolutions were ordered engrossed and presented to the Chair, and upon motion of Ald. FROMENT, the response of the Chair was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Resolutions were also offered by Ald. DAYTON and adopted, returning the thanks of the Board to the Clerks of the Board and the reporters for the efficient manner in which they had performed their duties.

The resolution appropriating $200 each to the regular reporters of the Board was passed,—11 to 5,—and sent to the Councilmen.

Messrs. TUOMEY, CRIPP and RUSSELL, who were appointed a committee to wait upon the Councilmen, and Messrs. CONNELL and DAYTON were appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to inform them that the Board was about to adjourn. The committees performed their duties and reported progress.

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR—MORE TROOPS WISH TO BE REIMBURSED—NEW COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS APPOINTED.

At the adjourned meeting of the Councilmen yesterday, Mr. BARNEY was called to the Chair, the President not being present. After the reading of the minutes, several petitions were appropriately referred. A petition was sent in by a contractor who had completed his work two days within the alloted time, and yet he had been charged $58 for delay in payment of an Inspector, who was only on the work two days. Much opposition was manifested to the measure, but it was finally referred to the Comptroller with power. DENIS C. MINTON, Captain of the Montgomery troop, petitioned for reimbursement of the amount expended by them in mounting and equipping the corps which went on to Virginia, and remained there three months. A resolution from the other Board, appropriating $5,000 for the troop was referred. A report in favor of extending the time of the contractor for Macadamizing Second-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, for 15 months, in consequence of obstructions and delays in prosecuting the work, caused by laying sewers on the line of the avenue. The petition was granted by the Aldermen in May last, and a concurrence was now moved. Mr. PINCKNEY stated that the contract was made in 1857, the work to be completed in 1859, and the sewer to which the petitioner refers, was not commenced until fifteen months after the time fixed for the completion of the work. Further, a deduction had been made from his contract of five per cent., in consequence of the manner in which the work was done, and he now seeks to recover this back from the City. [Pending the discussion of this question, a Committee from the Board of Aldermen entered and announced that, having completed their business, they were about to adjourn *sine die*, and desired on being informed that this Board had no communication to make at present.] The report of the Board of Aldermen was finally concurred in.

The Board, then proceeded with general orders, with a view of clearing the calendar. Several reports in favor of remitting assessments were passed. The appropriation of $750 for the testimonial to Mr. PECK, late President of the other Board, was referred, but not without strenuous opposition from Mr. PINCKNEY. A bill for advertising in *Wilkes' Spirit*, incurred in the triennial parade of the Fire Department, which took place in 1858, was warmly opposed by the same gentleman, who characterized such an all as frauds, and removed to refer all such bills to the Comptroller, which was lost, and the payment of the bill was then refused, ayes, 9; noes, 11, but was reconsidered. An award of $250 to J. W. BOYCE, reader to the Board of Aldermen, was opposed again by Mr. PINCKNEY, and it was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and reconsidered.

The sum of $175 was asked for by J. H. McCABE for filling in sidewalk in Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, but was lost and laid on the table. The Board concurred in a resolution to hire Garibaldi Hall as a drill-room for the Thirty-seventh Regiment. The report of the Joint Committee on the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds was concurred in. The Comptroller was directed to advertise for a lot for Engine Company No. 21, in the vicinity of its present location. The sum of $500 was donated to the Inebriate Reform Society. The awards of extra compensation to the clerks of the other Board were concurred in, being for services to the Board of Canvassers.

A lot was leased from the Harlem Railroad Company, in the rear of No. 377 Fourth-avenue, for an engine-house. Pier No. 29 North River was directed to be resheathed a distance of 330 feet. One or two unimportant papers were acted on, and the Board took a recess for half an hour.

After the recess, Piers Nos. 30 and 31 East River were ordered to be extended. Permission was granted by the other Board to change a portion of the route of the Houston and Bleecker street lines so as to run through Bond-street, and it was concurred in. Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, was ordered paved with trap-block. On the question of concurring to open Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, considerable debate occurred, and the subject was left unfinished by an adjournment until Thursday, at 5 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FESTIVAL AT THE HUDSON RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—A festival was held recently at the Hudson River Industrial School, (connected with the Children's Aid Society,) corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue. After the services, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. SPAULDING, and Messrs. EASTMAN and TRACY, the little ones partook of a bounteous feast of turkeys, roast meat, and an ample dessert of pies and confectionery. They wore the comfortable dresses presented to them at Christmas by the kind ladies interested in the school; and the parents of many of them were present, delighted spectators of their children's happiness, and also partakers of the recollations. After dinner, the contents of the attractive Christmas Tree furnished by the considerate ladies—the friends of these little ones—were distributed among them, and each one was particularly delighted with his or her own prize. There was some very sweet hymn-singing by the children, and the facility with which they repeated numerous Scripture passages and Bible texts does their teacher, Miss TRACY, much credit. The influences of the school for good in its neighborhood were practically illustrated by this scene. There was a large attendance of the lady patronesses and friends of the school. They were deeply interested, and have reason to be much gratified with their good work.

FATAL RESULT OF JUMPING ON A FERRY-BOAT.—At 7 o'clock, Monday evening, OWEN SMITH, a resident of Brooklyn, was drowned at the South Ferry, foot of Whitehall-street. Just as the boat was leaving the slip he ran and jumped, but failed to reach the boat, and consequently fell into the water. He was rescued as soon as possible, and was alive when taken out, but being much exhausted, he died before medical aid could be procured.

GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. SCOTT remained very quietly at home in the Brevoort House, yesterday, his seclusion being interrupted only by the visits of a few personal friends. The distinguished veteran expresses the liveliest satisfaction at the prospect of the confidence and quiet that are to succeed the late harrassing fears of a war with Great Britain, superadded to the domestic troubles that already environ the Government of the United States. He does not hesitate, however, to express some apprehension that we have not yet seen the termination of our outside difficulties. The tone of sentiment abroad indicated the absolute necessity of an attitude, cautious and self-possessed in the extreme, on the part of the American Cabinet. The General will celebrate New-Year's in this City, where so many of his most intimate friends reside, and will not visit Washington for some days to come.

Preparations for Welcoming the New Year.

Though brighter, happier advents of a New Year have been seen in New York, there was still enough of gayety and busy preparation around the City last evening to denote general recognition of our annual Winter festival, and to show a fixed determination to celebrate it as cheerily as, under the peculiar political circumstances of the hour, might be compatible with the serious thoughts and avocations that occupy the public mind.

To come up to one's idea of the traditional jollity of the season there should have been a prospect of snow and sleighing; but this specially jovial adjunct of the "calling" business whitened not the earth—to the sad disappointment of all livery-stable keepers and the extreme gratification of Young America, who is not so flush this year as he has known himself to be in years gone by. Last night, instead of snow, there was promise of partial thaw and softness—pleasant enough for promenaders, to be sure, yet not exactly the kind of thing one looks for at the nativity of a new child of Time. Let this, though, not be grumbled at. It is true a moderate temperature may deprive a *few* of opportunities to sport new sables, and show how bravely, in their mufflers out of doors, and with glowing furnaces and fire-grates within, they are enabled to brave the bitter winds and frosts that January is apt to bring; but, to the *many*, pinched with poverty and hunger, the higher the mercury ranges above the freezing point, the less endurance there has got to be of that poignant misery which too often casts a shade over the high jinks and merry junketings with which we love to usher in a change of calendar.

The purchase of presents this year has been carried on with unexampled profusion. Lovers, brothers, husbands and parents, absent at the seat of war, have had more than usual claims upon the dear ones at home—claims that could not be denied, and that have been respected in a way to exhaust the bookstores, desolate dry goods' establishments and empty every grocery where the more substantial delicacies of the table were obtainable. Presents have almost invariably been of a far more useful kind than either donors or recipients have ever heretofore known, clothes, undergarments, the finer sorts of provisions, and camp necessaries, entering largely into the calculations of home purchasers. The jewelry-dealers and merchants of fancy goods generally, however, have not been neglected; neither will the *bon-bon* and confectionery people find any remarkable falling off in their average of receipts.

There were preparations made yesterday for giving the inmates of our public institutions an appropriately good time, and some little display was also provided for at various Sunday and other schools. In the evening, some of the religious denominations assembled at their places of worship, and, praying the departing year out, welcomed in the new with thanksgiving and praise. Our German fellow-citizens kept the ting up all night, with wonted demonstrations of convivial hilarity, keeping all William-street and the Bowery in a carnival condition until near daylight. Altogether, eighteen hundred and sixty-two has not been introduced unkindly to the world, so far as New-York is concerned.

MIDNIGHT PRAYER MEETING AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

A short time since, a monster meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, to pray that peace might be preserved between England and America. At the meeting, a request was made that a similar meeting should be held in America. According to this request, the Evangelical Alliance fixed upon last night to hold such a meeting. Mr. BARNUM offered the use of his lecture room, which was accepted, and last night, at 10½ o'clock, it was crowded to its utmost capacity by those who wished peace and good will to exist between the two countries. Rev. Mr. GOSS presided, assisted by Rev. Mr. FRENCH, of the Episcopal Methodist Church. Mr. BARNUM was on the platform with the reverend gentlemen. After Mr. GOSS had made the opening address, wherein he said that the liberty of a country depended upon the help of God, and in our present struggle the watchword should be, "God and Liberty," several persons in the audience joined in prayer, and the meeting separated.

BAXTER MUFFINS.

A grotesque company of fantasticals, with the curious cognomen of "Baxter Muffins," paraded through the streets last evening in honor of New-Year's Eve. They marched to the din of numerous snare drums, a bass instrument of the same kind, conch shells, and a liberal allowance of fish-horns. All of them were dressed in the most absurd costumes imaginable, and marched in appropriate disorder. Their appearance provoked considerable merriment.

German Political Movements.

The completion of our State and City elections, and the announcement of their results, has by no means terminated the efforts of the voters of German birth or descent in this City, to establish a settled rallying point for future operations. In many respects they are as active as ever. The different German Republican Clubs have reorganized and now hold regular meetings, which are distinguished by larger attendance and greater unanimity of feeling than were known among them at any time previous to the present crisis. It is almost needless to say that they are firm in their desire to sustain the Government in the most vigorous measures to suppress the secession movement of the South.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

The opponents of this political association were ready to predict, upon all occasions, that so soon as the elections were concluded, it would dissolve. Last evening, distinct and well-conducted meetings were held in each of the twenty-two Wards of the City, for the purpose of electing fresh sets of delegates to assemble in January, at a time and place to be hereafter designated, and regularly continue the organization on a wider and even more effective scale of activity than that it so successfully filled in the late elections, particularly that contest which gave us Mr. OPDYKE for Mayor. The first seven Wards each chose four; the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards each chose six; the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second each chose eight, and the Seventeenth Ward chose ten delegates, making 134 in all—a body that will comprise a fair representation of the business talent, ability and patriotism of the German-American voters of New-York City.

The importance of the proceedings hereafter to be initiated cannot be disregarded. The present state of the country renders an organization which will be copied, in a measure, by Germans throughout the North, worthy of special attention. In the late Mayoralty election, the Union League even resisted the naturally strong temptation to vote for Mr. GUNTHER, their countryman, in blood and even in language, in order that they might sustain the Government, especially in the person of Mr. OPDYKE, an inducement considered entirely apart from that gentleman's other paramount claims.

GERMAN APPOINTMENTS.

Among the topics of conversation and excitement are the appointments made by the newly-elected Sheriff, who has left the Germans entirely out in the cold. It was generally supposed by all who are familiar with the usual practice, that the Deputy-Sheriff's appointment would have been given to a German, and it is rumored that the present departure from the customary course has been intended as a punishment to the Germans, for not voting the Wood ticket so solidly as heretofore. While the Germans declare that they are able to requite good or evil politically, they still regard this neglect as a severe blow for the members of the German General Democratic Committee, and especially for their well-known engineer-in-chief, who has been a prominent candidate for the Deputyship for six years past. A very large number, however, openly declare that it served the Germans, who would not vote for the Republican candidates, exactly right, as they withheld their next choice from their countryman, Mr. GUNTHER, and voted for Mr. WOOD.

THE WAR QUESTION.

The parties among the Germans represented by the *Staats Zeitung* loudly complain of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, and the paper itself yesterday published a severe editorial on the subject. In this it was seconded, to some extent, by the *Abend Zeitung*, the organ of a wing of the German voting public, but the *New-Yorker Demokrat* which gives the voice of the Republican mass of the Germans, approves of what has been done, and in this it is sustained on all sides. A prompt and vigorous settlement of the questions pending at home, is now the leading outcry.

MERCANTILE FAILURES OF THE YEAR.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, New-York.

To our Subscribers:

The accompanying tabular exhibit embodies facts and results, that, to many minds, will appear surprising. They show that the number of failures at the North has not been so great as is generally believed, and bears out the assertion we made in our last annual circular, that our domestic troubles met us at a moment when a healthy condition of trade had been reached.

We find that in the Northern States, in 1857, there were 4,257 failures, involving the amount of $265,818,000, against 5,935 failures during the past year, with an indebtedness of $178,632,170; showing for the past year an excess of 1,678 failures over the number in 1857, with a diminished liability of $87,185,830.

In the Southern States, the number of failures for the entire year of 1857, was 675, with an indebtedness of $25,932,000, while the partial returns for the year 1861 reveal 1,058 failures, with liabilities amounting to $28,378,257, although the returns from the seceded States embrace a period of only four months, or up to May 1, when our regular facilities were interrupted. The unusual amount of failures in this section during these four months, is to be accounted for, mainly on the ground that many were intentional, in order to evade obligations due at the North. Subsequent State action, annulling all Northern claims; the entire cessation of trade and the impoverished condition of the South, lead us to regard the entire indebtedness of that section as swallowed up in carrying on the war; involving a general mercantile bankruptcy there. This indebtedness, an estimate of which appears in a subsequent paragraph, is much larger than has generally been supposed.

The excess exhibited in the amount of liabilities, (resulting from the *financial* pressure of 1857) of the principal cities of the North, over those of the *political* crisis of 1861, is accounted for by the fact that the larger private banking, importing and commission houses were the heaviest sufferers; while the increase in the number of failures for 1861, with a diminished indebtedness, is for the reason that the jobbing houses have, in the past year, been the greatest losers. In November, 1860, the Fall trade was passed stocks on hand were light, and the orders for Spring goods in abeyance. This, also, accounts for the diminished liability, and importers aad commission merchants were, by the force of circumstances, saved from losses that would otherwise have proved more serious.

In response to the inquiry of many of our leading merchants, who have called upon us for reliable statistical information, as to the *mercantile* indebtedness of the South to Northern merchants, we are enabled to state that by a very close examination of our books, confirmed by other sources of information, there is due the four cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore about $211,000,000, divided as follows:

New-York	$159,800,000	Baltimore	$19,000,000
Philadelphia	24,600,000	Boston	7,600,000

In the Dry Goods interest alone in these cities our estimates show that New-York loses $75,000,000; Philadelphia, $14,000,000; Baltimore, $6,500,000, and Boston $2,000,000, making a total of indebtedness to the dry goods trade of $97,500,000. From this and other data, we estimate the total liabilities of the South to the Northern States at or near $300,000,000. The above estimates, with the advantages and facilities we possess, we can safely affirm are more nearly correct than can in any other way be determined.

The sudden reverse our commercial prosperity received, culminating in April last, with the probable continuance of the unhappy outbreak, prompted an economy which was very generally adopted, and has been so rigidly adhered to, that we estimate the actual saving practiced by families, in articles not of absolute necessity, at a figure which very nearly meets the expenses of the war thus far. With a population of 21,000,000, we may safely count 4,000,000 of families; and estimating the annual economy of each family at $100, which is not large under the circumstances, we have a total saving to the country of $400,000,000. The result however that may develop itself by the withdrawal of so large a number of producers, now consumers merely, and resting as an expense on the country, remains to be seen.

The North is self-sustaining, and our Western country is now reaching a more sound condition than it has for years enjoyed. The prospects for the Spring trade are good. The great abundance of the products of the soil, particularly at the West, and the immense disbursements made by the Government, will put in circulation large amounts of money, and enable the country merchants to buy liberally, and generally on a safe basis.

In our previous Circulars, we have alluded, at some length, to the extended credits which had obtained, through the influence of more prosperous times and competition in business, and condemned the practice; endeavoring to show that as the country grew older, and the facilities of transportation increased, shorter credits should be the mercantile rule. We are yet more impressed with the importance of this step, but, while urging its importance, would condemn the too rigid and sudden change adopted and advertised extensively, which has conveyed the idea that a strictly cash system prevailed in this City. This extreme measure has been hurtful and our Western merchants having received the impression that no credit whatever could be obtained, have gone to other markets, and this great City has lost some of its best customers.

The practice, which has of late years become general with jobbers, of giving notes payable to their own order, has been heretofore a subject of controversy, and the custom stands condemned upon grounds of mercantile prudence and safety. Merchants in failing circumstances are enabled by this practice, to sustain their credit for a time, to their own great injury, as well as that of all sound jobbers, while, in the end, it is almost invariably ruinous to those who resort to it as a temporary expedient. It is alike damaging to the Importer, Commission Merchant and Note Buyer. Only those who over-trade, who do a business beyond the limit provided by actual capital, need money to any extent that favors this *kiting* system. Those following a legitimate trade, have no need, in ordinary times, to force on the paper they receive, and we are pleased to know that houses of this character have already begun this salutary work of reform.

We have been in the habit of issuing with the New Year a Reference Book, containing ratings of mercantile firms throughout the United States and Canadas, for the use of bankers and importers. The system adopted by us of *daily supervision and modification*, has in ordinary times rendered this work valuable. In these days of mercantile disaster and uncertainty, however, these ratings lose their value they at other times possess, and are not reliable. An overhanded justice to both buyer and seller, which it is our aim at all times to exercise, forbids our publishing a new volume at present. We shall await the issue now involved, and be guided by circumstances and the times in this matter. Our records show such strange mutations in circumstances of even those beyond the suspicion of danger, that a frequent application to the records, which our office supplies, is a necessity in the present condition of affairs. Faithfully yours,

R. G. DUN & CO.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF FAILURES IN 1857, 1860 AND 1861.

STATES, ETC.	1857.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
N.Y.City&Brook.	915	135,129,000	428	22,197,797	289	69,067,14
Albany	85	838,000	83	1,659,003	47	2,348,000
Buffalo	72	4,224,000	29	595,000	26	292,000
Oswego	13	161,000	18	141,000	13	150,000
Rochester	21	850,000	21	327,000	37	319,000
Syracuse	29	636,000	16	136,000	35	548,000
Troy	24	1,607,000	12	120,000	33	340,000
Utica	20	595,000	12	155,000	35	359,000
Rest of N. York	447	6,799,000	251	3,305,500	660	7,700,100
Boston	265	41,010,000	172	4,946,760	410	16,317,461
Rest of Mass.	230	2,611,000	157	3,432,700	363	6,795,000
Philadelphia	280	22,964,000	144	6,107,936	389	21,294,383
Pittsburgh	78	1,183,000	29	220,548	49	747,597
Rest of Penn	226	2,783,000	168	1,970,300	327	2,948,500
Chicago	117	4,672,000	56	1,058,200	91	3,117,70
Rest of Illinois	199	2,766,000	198	2,739,416	350	4,931,700
Cincinnati	90	3,833,000	61	1,926,950	163	6,9-2,071
Cleveland	30	633,000	21	619,500	22	604 000
Rest of Ohio	220	3,357,000	125	1,819,400	397	5,879,500
Providence	38	4,561,000	24	731,000	54	1,095,000
Rest of R. Island	4	100,000	16	261,000	51	759,000
Detroit	34	1,514,000	38	297,476	50	1,119,200
Rest of Michigan	98	1,004,000	76	853,500	169	1,820,200
Dubuque	36	735,000	7	108,000	10	370,000
Rest of Iowa	106	1,394,000	93	1,200,482	158	1,535,000
Indiana	139	1,628,000	96	1,004,000	263	2,562,000
Milwaukee	18	380,000	21	763,921	17	537,204
Rest of Wisconsin	101	1,944 000	90	1,593 700	113	3,137,500
New-Jersey	83	1,142,000	41	434,500	148	2,234,000
Connecticut	91	1,120,000	54	401,500	181	2,594 000
Maine	61	1,089,000	49	595,500	76	1,150,000
New-Hampshire	70	928,000	40	318,000	94	851,000
Vermont	57	473,000	30	334,000	118	1,488,000
Mich., Kan. & Ter.	53	1,749,000	46	1,273,000	65	4,913,000
The North States	4257	265,818,000	2935	61,755,474	5935	178,632,170
New-Orleans	58	6,245,000	24	1,480,000	82	5,655,000
Rest of Louisiana	5	246,000	12	178,000	13	355,000
St. Louis	49	8,552,000	56	2,934,560	100	3,950,574
Rest of Missouri	29	425,000	17	280,500	140	1,484,000
Baltimore	68	3,256,000	82	3,981,500	191	4,667,000
Rest of Maryland	41	725,000	32	183,000	14	136,000
Louisville	12	757,000	36	407,706	56	1,247,483
Rest of Kentucky	31	1,007,000	61	433,800	135	5,654,100
Charleston	17	920,000	25	649,000	11	1,109,000
Rest of S. C.	24	306,000	22	225,000	21	279,000
Richmond	30	781,000	30	411,695	37	391,300
Rest of Virginia	90	982,000	90	1,189,500	84	1,146,300
North Carolina	62	1,171,000	43	425,000	42	48,000
Georgia	32	998,000	61	852,100	92	1,867,500
Del. & D.of C.	20	361,000	26	318,000	58	188,000
Arkansas	7	209,000	24	347,000	26	237,000
Alabama	16	825,000	34	498,500	21	190,000
Mississippi	11	445,000	37	871,700	31	790,500
Tennessee	49	713,000	98	1,705,500	63	520,500
Florida	7	250,000	11	153,000	4	45,000
Texas	15	393,000	52	1,321,000	36	417,000
Total So'n States	675	25,933,000	943	18,968,371	1058	28,578,757
Total Un'd States	4932	291,750,000	3878	72,801,845	6993	207,210,427
Toronto	25	2,714,000	31	651,000	22	338,000
Rest of Can. W.	109	3,179,000	121	1,136,000	144	2,362,200
Montreal	15	533,000	46	1,594,926	58	1,851,569
Rest of Can. E.	15	1,967,000	37	[894,000	43	544,000
Rest of B.N.A. P.	24	1,375,000	27	486,000	47	1,391,000
Total Brit. Pro's.	188	9,051,000	262	4,211,926	310	6,471,769
Total U.S.& B. P.	5119	300,801,000	3918	84,019,771	7303	213,682,196

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW COUNTY OFFICERS.—The newly-elected County officers assume the duties of their offices today. They are as follows: Register, Hugh McLaughlin. County Clerk, John N. Stearns. Coroner—First District, Dr. Thos. P. Norris. Superintendent of the Poor, Ditmas Jewell. The members of the Legislature are as follows: Senate—Second District, Jesse C. Smith; Third District, Henry C. Murphy. Assembly—First District, A. J. Provost; Second District, R. J. Lalor; Third District, Wm. M. Thomas; Fourth District, James Darcy; Fifth District, C. L. Benedict; Sixth District, Samuel C. Maddox; Seventh District, Edgar McMullen.

NEW-YEAR'S.—The streets were crowded last evening by people preparing for New-Year's, and the dealers in eatables articles represent that their sales during the holidays, up to last night, have been quite as large as on any similar occasion for several years past. At several of the Methodist churches the old year was prayed out last night and the new year welcomed with prayer. Owing to the sickness of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, the usual New-Year's calls will not be received at the Mayor's Office.

Arrivals in the City.

William Howard Russell, war correspondent of the London *Times*, in America; Chas. E. Johnston, of England, and H. S. Magraw, of Pennsylvania, are at the New York Hotel.

Professor Arassiz and Lady, of Cambridge, Mass.; Robt. Pruyn, Minister to Japan; E. L. Pruyn, R. C. Pruyn, and J. T. Lansing, of Albany; Edwin C. James, Adjt.-Gen. of Volunteer Engineers; W. H. Forbes, of Boston, and H. Churchill and family, of Yale, are at the Astor House.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler and family, of Connecticut; Capt. Jas. Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*, and J. S. Morris, of Morrisania, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester; Hon. Dwight Loomis, of Connecticut; John T. Cochrane, of Pittsburgh; Judge Cook, of Bath; A. Stager, President of the American Telegraph Company; L. Tilton, of Chicago; John A. Greer, U. S. N.; Wm. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania; Maj. J. B. Lincoln, of Boston: Thos. Glover, of Quebec; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell: Maj and G. W. Campbell, of Pittsfield, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Jas. M. Ellis, of Gen. Abercrombie's Brigade; Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, of Boston; C. F. Hands, T. J. Stead, C. M. Stead and F. D. Stead, of Troy, N. Y., are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Van Vechlin, of Albany; Capt. Hunt and family, of Virginia; and E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; W. B. Renshaw, U. S. N.; and G. B. Coggshall, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. Frazer, of Philadelphia; N. J. Emmons, of Milwaukee; W. A. Larned, of Ohio; and Thos. Whitridge, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE WORLD IS AGAIN SHOCKED.

The death of the Prince Consort at forty-two, in the very prime of his vitality, proves English doctors are at fault in their efforts to combat successfully with disease. DOUGLAS, Count CAVOUR, Prince ALBERT, had in them sufficient vitality to have lasted past the three-score years and ten, provided the principle of purgation had been duly enforced with the Brandreth Pills. Let men pause and consider. Here are three public men of position, of experience, and of great worth to their people, lost, sacrificed to prejudice, whom Brandreth's Pills would infallibly have saved.

Oh, prejudice, thy shrine has received more victims than all the other idols the world has ever seen!

Why would Brandreth's Pills have saved? Because they have affinity for the subject matter of disease, and cause its certain expulsion from the body. What is health? What is disease? Health is when the supply and expenditure of material are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal. Now, Brandreth's Pills, by the vital power they impart, cause the rapid but safe removal of all impurities from the body, and in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification, they are perfectly miraculous in their curative powers.

Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live. Should old parts remain in the bowels or any other organ beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a reparative effort of nature for our good, to throw off what is hurtful.